A

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

ACCOUNT

OF

THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC,

AND

MARITIME AUSTRIA.

WITH

A MAP,

DESCRIBING THE PARTITION OF THE VENETIAN TERRITORY, AND THE NEW LIMITS OF THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN;

BY W. OPPENHEIM, M.D.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1798.

PREFACE.

THE Peace concluded, after a ſix-months' negociation, at Campo Formio, a Caſtle near Udine, in the Venetian province of Friuli, on the 17th October (26 Vendemiaire of the Republic), may, on ſeveral accounts, be conſidered as highly advantageous to the Emperor; for, if we compare the territories which Auſtria has ceded and acquired, we ſhall find that that Monarchy gains a ſuperficial extent of eighty-eight German ſquare miles: indeed the importance of the acquired provinces will readily appear from the preſent deſcription, and, therefore, need not be anticipated here. We have, however, to mention, that the four

four horſes of the ſun, mentioned page 178, have, together with other remarkable articles and paintings, been carried off by the French, and ſent to Paris; and that the famous boat of the buccentaur has been deſtroyed. A further aggrandizement of territory may be expected by the Emperor, as well as the Ciſalpine Republic, which ſhall be noticed at a proper opportunity, by

THE AUTHOR.

A

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, &c.

THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC was created by the French Republic, in the year 1796; it was firmly eſtabliſhed, in conſequence of the peace of Campo Formio, in 1797; and was acknowledged by his Majeſty the Emperor, the King of Sardinia, Spain, Swiſſerland, the Pope, &c. It comprehends, beſide the whole of Auſtrian Lombardy, and part of the former Republic

of Venice, the territories of the Duke of Modena, the Papal provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna; and ſo critically are the encircled ſtates of the Duke of Parma ſituated, that the Republic intends already to aggrandiſe itſelf at the expence of this and other tottering powers in its neighbourhood.

SECTION I.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The different provinces of the Ciſalpine Republic are ſituate between 26° and 32° of longitude, and between 43° and 45° of latitude. The Republic is bounded on the north by Swiſſerland, the Tyrol, and *Maritime-Auſtria* *; on the eaſt by the Adri-

* This is the name now given to the States of Venice, ceded by the French to the Emperor of Germany, in conſequence of the peace of Campo Formio. *T.*

atic

atic Sea and Auſtria Proper; on the ſouth by the territories formerly belonging to the Pope, by Tuſcany, the Mediterranean, and Parma; on the weſt by Parma and the ſtates of the King of Sardinia.

SECTION II.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

THE whole territorial dimenſions of the Ciſalpine Republic contain 3,567 ſquare miles, and 3,447,384 ſouls, viz:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
1. The Duchy of Milan	811	1,116,892
2. The Duchy of Mantua, with (3.) the principalities Caſtiglione and Salferino	285	207,331
4. The acquired provinces formerly belonging to the Republic of Venice, viz. the Bergameſco, the Breſciano,		

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
and the territories of Verona and Rodigo, ſituated on the right bank of the Adige, the White Canal, the Tartaro, the canal Poliſella, and the Po	463	666,000
5. The Duchy of Modena, with the principalities of Maſſa and Carrara	431	460,000
6. The lands obtained from the Duke of Parma, the Duchy of Guaſtillo, Sabionetta, and Bozzolla	27	18,000
7. The three legations, Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna, formerly Papal	1152	775,861
8. The territories of the Griſons, belonging to Worms, Cleves, and the Valteline.	324	100,000
9. The four (commonly termed) Italian Bailiwicks	174	103,000
Total	3,567	3,447,384

Agreeable

Agreeable to this account, a ſquare mile will contain 966 inhabitants. Comparing this with the enumeration collected by order of the government in 1791—94, from the different pariſh-liſts, with the account of authors of veracity, and with the account (Sect. X) collected by the preſent legiſlature, no one will doubt the exactneſs of our account. On the other hand, the ridiculous aſſertions of the newſpapers, with reſpect to the population of the modern Republic, and the ſuppoſed loſs of the Auſtrian Monarchy, will appear moſt glaring. The number 3,239,572 of inhabitants will, indeed, be deficient in 207,812; but this is owing to the Swiſs territories (No. VIII, IX, Sect. II), comprehending 203,000 ſouls, which territories were annexed to the Republic after the diviſion of it into departments. If the latter number be added to the above-men-

tioned 3,239,572, the number 3,442,472 of ſouls will be obtained, and our account will be overrated by 4812 perſons only, who are included among the 18,000 of ſome diſtricts belonging to No. VI, which the Republic took poſſeſſion of ſubſequent to its diviſion. The certainty of our account, however, will become ſtronger by comparing it minutely with the account of the Republic. For example, we give to Milan (No. I) 1,116,892 ſouls, and in the account of the Republic, its ſeven departments, namely, Adda, Verbano, Teſino, Lario, Delle Montagne, Olone, and Upper Po, contain 1,179,410 inhabitants; again, we give to Mantua (No. II and III) 207,331 ſouls, and in the account of the Republic, the departments made out of it have only 123,649 perſons, becauſe ſome diſtricts have been annexed partly to the department of the Upper Po, and partly to

the

the department of the Benaco. All theſe inhabitants, at preſent, are ſenſible of no diſtinction with reſpect to orders, all are *citizens of the Republic*, and may, according to the tenor of the conſtitution, vote in the elections of the repreſentatives of the people, and are themſelves eligible; whereas formerly the nobility only, and a few inhabitants of the cities, were capable of holding the public functions.

SECTION III.

SOIL.

Exclusive of the territory bordering on Swiſſerland, the country is, for the moſt part, flat, and uncommonly fertile: but in Lombardy, in the three legations formerly belonging to the Pope, and particularly at the mouth of the Po, conſiderable tracts of marſhy land are to be met with.

SECTION IV.

SEAS, RIVERS, CANALS, AND LAKES.

THERE is not a country, perhaps, more bleſſed with reſpect to rivers than this Republic, which, on account of their affording ſuch profitable fiſheries and navigation (the ſoul of commerce), are of the higheſt importance.

The Lago Maggiore, fifty-ſix Italian miles in length, ſix broad, and in the centre 240 feet deep, is entirely encompaſſed by ſlight declivities, planted with vines and cheſtnut trees. The ſoil is ſtony, the water greeniſh, and in the lake trout, tench, and pearch, are caught. The mountain rivulets, precipitating themſelves between the country-houſes and avenues, form

form beautiful and natural caſcades. In that diſtrict called the Italian Bailiwick of Luggaris, or Lucarno, the lake receives the river Teſſin, Teſſino, or Ticino, diſcharging it again near Seſto Calende. This river is connected with Milan by the canal Ticinello, or Naviglio Grande, dug in the reign of King Francis I; and among the iſlands of the Lago Maggiore, the two Boromean iſlands, Iſola Bella, and Iſola Madre, are the moſt remarkable. The hills about theſe iſlands contain two kinds of marble, the one completely white, the other alſo white, but with little black ſpots.

The Lago di Lugano is eighteen miles and a half in length, and appertains, in part, to Swiſſerland.

The Lago di Como, is thirty-ſix Italian miles in length from ſouth to north, and one

one arm of it extends from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt.

The Lago di Mantua is formed by the river Mincio, which runs out of the Lago di Garda. The Lake of Mantua is twenty Italian miles in circumference, and two miles in breadth. It is named, according to its different ramifications, Lago di Mezzo, Lago di Sotto, Lago di Painolo, and Lago di Sopro, and was of great importance in the laſt ſtubborn ſiege, both to the beſieged Auſtrians and beſieging French. In ſummer, when the lake has but a ſmall quantity of water, it begins to putrify. Theſe exhalations of the lake then trouble the inhabitants of Mantua with an atmoſphere highly peſtilential. Perhaps the new Republican Government will remedy this evil, by digging canals and conſtructing ſluices, whereby a greater portion of water would

would be accumulated in the lake, and a conſtant agitation of it would be maintained. The principal rivers are the above-mentioned.

Teſſino, out of which a canal runs to Abiategraſſa, from thence one arm of it, under the name of Grande Naviglio, extends to Milan, and another to Pavia, where both reunite, and, under the name of Teſſino, fall into the Po.

A canal runs out of the city of Milan into the river Adda; another runs from Mangnano, out of the river Lambro, to Caſſano, and diſcharges itſelf into the Adda; from Caſſano, another canal runs below Crema, into the Serio; out of the Oglio two canals go from Calzo and Pamenengo, and reunite near Soreſino, where the canal diſcharges itſelf into the Po, near Crema.

The

The Po, *Padus*, *Eridanus*, riſes in the Alps, on the Veſo, *Veſulus*, one of the higheſt mountains of the Alps, paſſes through Piedmont, and the territory of the Ciſalpine Republic, becomes navigable near Turin, widens in its progreſs toward the Auſtrian boundaries, partly from the waters of the principal lakes of Upper Italy, and partly from the concurrence of more than thirty rivers, and divides itſelf into different branches, the moſt conſiderable of which are the ancient Po, and the Po d'Adriano, with the Port of Garo. Veſſels and boats ſail in a pretty deep canal near Mazonno, on the borders of the Dogado, from whence they paſs down the White Canal, along the ancient Po, the Canal di Loreo, the Canannella of the Adige, and arrive at the Sluices of Brandolo, then either direct their courſe to the Lacunes of Venice, or the Sea, or arrive at

Venice

Venice by making the Port of Malamocco. By means of this navigation, a very advantageous traffic of natural and artificial productions is carried on throughout the provinces of the Ciſalpine Republic, as far as Piedmont and Parma.

The Adda riſes in the mountains of the Valteline, paſſes through the Lake of Como, and falls into the Po, between Canziano and Cremona: this river contains gold ſand.

The Oglio riſes at the foot of the mountains of Trient, and immediately falls into the lake Iſeo, then reſumes its courſe above Caprilo weſtward, and falls into the Po above Borgoforte, a village in the department of the Mincio.

The Minzio, or Menzo, riſes in the Tyrol, under the name of Sarca, goes through the

Lake

Lake of Garda, and at its paſſage out of this lake, near Peſchiera, it obtains the name of Mincio, under which name it viſits Mantua, falling into the Po below Sacchetta.

The Secchia riſes on the Appennines, and paſſes through Mantua into the Po.

SECTION V.

CLIMATE,

With reſpect to the *climate*, it is certain that the northern diſtricts, though colder, are moſt healthy; for here the ſoil is more replete with ſtone and ſand, free from marſhes and moſs, which, notwithſtanding their conſiderable advantages in other countries, are very pernicious to health. The atmoſphere of the environs of Mantua, and

a part

a part of the territories, formerly Papal, are particularly ſo, partly on account of the waters of the numerous rice fields, and partly to the ſtagnant waters, inducing fevers and other contagious diſeaſes. The ſummer is very hot; and winter, in the provinces of Italy, formerly called the Lombardy, is colder than in the departments of the Upper Po, Upper Padua, Croſtolo, Lamone, Panaro, the Appennines, of Reno, and of the Rubicon: for in thoſe environs the north winds render the air ſo intenſely cold, that the fig-trees and orangeries are often killed by the froſt; and the ſnow will remain almoſt two feet high, a month after the commencement of the year.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

PRODUCTIONS.

THE moſt important in the mineral kingdom are iron, copper, and vitriol mines, marble, alabaſter, granite, mountain-cryſtal, topazes, granates, lime, whetſtones, millſtones, a ſalt lake, near Chiozza, &c.; in the vegetable kingdom, wheat, millet, maize, rice, hemp, and flax: medical herbs are met with in great abundance, as hartwort, white and black hellebore, the red gentian, the atrapa, mandagora, fennel, and truffles in large quantities. Garden fruit, particularly melons, ſtrawberries, aſparagus, and large artichokes, are of exquiſite flavour, and in great abundance; apples, pears, cheſnuts, figs, ſaffron, and olives, are ſo exuberant, as not to be conſumed by the

the inhabitants. A general want of fire-wood prevails; hence the uſe of turf-moors, ſedge, maize-ſtraw, rice-ſtraw, and even cow-dung, as ſubſtitutes. The breeding of cattle is, generally ſpeaking, in great imperfection, owing to a neglect of the meadows and paſtures. The breed of horſes, mules, and aſſes, is remarkably good; and mule breeders will pay 500 rix-dollars (87l. 10s.) for a Milaneſe aſs. The breeding of large horned cattle is alſo very conſiderable, becauſe the farmers plough with oxen. A conſiderable number of fat cattle muſt, nevertheleſs, be imported yearly from Stiria, Carinthia, Hungary, &c. owing to an erroneous principle of the farmers, who turn all arable grounds into corn lands, and, therefore, neglect entirely the culture of paſtures and meadows. From this principle alſo, the breeding of ſheep is not ſo conſiderable as it ought to

be, though many places produce excellent wool. Goat and pig breeding is neglected by the generality of farmers. With reſpect to the production of honey and wax, the caſe is quite different, for great care and attention is paid to this part of huſbandry. Vipers and ſcorpions are uſed, in great numbers, by the apothecaries. The feathered race, both wild and domeſtic, is in ſufficient quantity; this cannot be ſaid of veniſon: but the numerous rivers and lakes afford excellent fiſh, and in great abundance.

SECTION VII.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

EXCLUSIVE of the briſk trade carried on in grain and cattle, of which laſt large cattle and horſes conſtitute a conſiderable article of exportation, the environs of Lodi alone

alone export, yearly, Parmeſan cheeſes to the amount of 300,000 guilders (35,000l.) The other branches of commerce are the ſilk manufactures, which give a yearly balance of 4,000,000 guilders (466,666l.); wool, linen, and cotton manufactures, gold and ſilver articles, iron, copper, bronze, and faience* manufactures; laſtly, granites and cryſtal variouſly wrought.

The commerce of the Ciſalpine Republic is entirely active, and of great importance. The principal articles of its exportation trade are: rice for Genoa and Venice; cheeſe, and preſerved and dried fruits are exported to various countries; horned cattle, horſes, wool and flax, to different ſtates in Italy; ſilk, and ſilk merchandiſe, of every kind, to Lyons, Portugal, England, and

* A kind of porcelain invented at Faenza, in Italy.

Germany; together with other articles, the value of which may, one in another, be computed to amount to 10,000,000 guilders (1,166,666l.) yearly. The importation trade, on the other hand, consists of salt, coffee, sugar, spices, cotton, precious metals, and fancy ware; the whole not amounting to more than four-fifths of the exportation trade.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUES.

The principal sum of the revenues of the Cisalpine Republic has, hitherto, amounted to no more than 7,000,000 guilders (816,666l.) and the collection of this sum has been attended with great difficulties, on account of the extreme disproportion in the allotment of the taxes. However,

ever, when the new Republican Government ſhall cauſe a more juſt diſtribution of impoſts to be made, grounded upon true principles of taxation, the preſſure hitherto ſuſtained by the contributions will not only ceaſe, but the revenue, without much diſtreſſing or being burthenſome to the citizens, may amount to the ſum of 10,000,000 dollars (1,250,000l.)

SECTION IX.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

THE form of Government is entirely democratic; the adminiſtration of public affairs is directed according to a Conſtitution, modelled after that of the French Republic; the Legiſlature conſiſts of the Council of Elders, eighty in number; of another Council, having 160 deputies;

and of a Directory, compoſed of four miniſters. All government commiſſions, deputations, and municipalities, are dependent on theſe authorities; and, conſonant to the tenor of the Conſtitution, are as accountable to the Legiſlative Body, as the two Councils and Directory themſelves are reſponſible to the people.

SECTION X.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY.

By virtue of a law, the whole territory of the Ciſalpine Republic (the Swiſs provinces, which were annexed to it in November, 1796, excepted) is divided into twenty departments, viz.

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.	Deputies.
1. Olone	Milan	193,819	15
2. Verbano	Vareſe	166,842	12
3. Lario	Como	137,264	12

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.	Deputies.
4. Delle Montagne	Leco	160,042	12
5. Teſſino	Pavia	156,471	12
6. Adda	Lodi & Crema	160,147	12
7. Serio	Bergamo	195,840	15
8. Adda & Oglio	*Undetermined*	169,410	12
9. Mella	Breſchia	190,689	15
10. Benaco	Deſenzano	150,895	9
11. Upper Po	Cremona	204,825	15
12. Mincio	Mantua	123,649	9
13. Croſtolo	Reggio	172,587	12
14. Appennines	Maſſa Canara	70,822	6
15. Panaro	Modena	211,448	15
16. Reno	Bologna	199,300	16
17. Upper Padua	Cento	96,552	6
18. Lower Po	Ferrara	154,000	12
19. Lamone	Faenza	176,000	12
20. Rubico	Rimini	150,009	12
	So that	3,239,572	vote for 244

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

1. *Department of the Olone*

Derives its name from the river Olona, riſes in the vicinity of the Lago di Lugano,

paſſes Milan, and falls into the Po, between St. Zenone and Porto Morono. This department is a part of what was formerly the Duchy of Milan, of which we ſhall deſcribe the following places:

Milan, *Mailan Mediolanum*, which ſtands in a plain on the river Olona, and has the advantage of the two navigable canals communicating with the rivers Teſſino and Adda, is, at the ſame time, the capital of the department, and of the whole Republic. This city was built by the Gauls, in the year 395, after the building of Rome; it has been beſieged forty-four times, two-and-twenty times taken, and four times entirely deſtroyed. Notwithſtanding all which devaſtation, it roſe again out of its ruins, and was ſo populous in the ſixteenth century, that in the year 1524, according to report, no leſs than 300,000 perſons were

were carried off by the plague: at preſent there are only 150,000 inhabitants in it. The city has twenty-two gates, ſixty-one churches, and many public buildings, ſome of which are magnificent: it is about ten miles in circumference, in which are many ſquares. The ſtreets are more crooked than rectilineal, but are well paved. The fortifications conſiſt of a wall, a rampart, and, at ſome diſtance, ſix baſtions, upon which ſtands a citadel, very much fortified during this laſt war. Among the principal buildings we obſerve

The cathedral, dedicated to Saints Mary and Thecla. The foundation of this church was laid in the year 1386; and, although never completed on its original plan, nor equalling in bulk either the church of St. Peter at Rome, or that of St. Paul in London, yet it deſerves our notice,

notice, on account of its ſize, ſplendor, and the 4000 ſtatues of marble, with which it is adorned. Fifty-two pillars (many of which are of ſuch a circumference, that three men can ſcarcely embrace them) ſupport the arch, and are all of marble, as is the greateſt part of the internal ſurface of the walls. This church, like all Italian churches, is very dark, owing to the painting of its windows ("caſting a dim religious light.") Here lie the remains of the former cardinal and archbiſhop of Milan, the canonized Charles Borromeus, in a coffin of ineſtimable value, wrought in ſilver and mountain cryſtal. We next obſerve the archiepiſcopal palace, the church of St. Alexander, the church formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with the college founded by Charles Borromeus, the Library and Obſervatory, to the ſuperintendance of which the celebrated mathematician, Orioni, was appointed;

pointed; in the middle of the city, the Ambroſian College, founded by Frederic Borromeus, with the great Library, which was ſo much increaſed by the Cardinal Gilbert Borromeus, containing 90,000 volumes, many paintings, and 15,011 manuſcripts: from this collection, the French General Buonaparte, in 1796, ſent many paintings and manuſcripts to Paris. The Grand Lazaretto, which is only opened when the plague reigns, is 16,000 yards in length, and almoſt as many in breadth; it is encircled with a ditch, and internally with piazzas, and contains 300 wards. The Great Hoſpital, built by Francis Sforzia, is capable of containing 1600 patients, and 1000 foundlings; its income amounting to 100,000 guilders (11,666l.) yearly. The building near the cathedral, where the former government aſſembled, now appropriated to the two Councils of the Republic,

public, the new hall of the Municipality, together with many other palaces in and out of the town, belonging to private perſons. In Milan flouriſh the principal manufactures of the Republic, viz. a great manufacture of Faience and Porcelain, a ſilk manufactory, &c. On the 15th of May, 1796, the French took poſſeſſion of the town of Milan; on the 18th of June or (30th Prairial) they opened the trenches againſt the citadel; and on the 29th of June (or 11th of Meſſidor), General Deſpinoy took it by capitulation, and at the ſame time all Auſtrian Lombardy (except Mantua); which province, renouncing the ſovereign of Auſtria, occaſioned the foundation of the Ciſalpine Republic to be laid by a general adminiſtration, inſtituted at Milan. This adminiſtration, as early as the 6th of October, raiſed the firſt legion of Lombardy for their defence, and ſoon afterwards

afterwards the Ciſpadan Legions were raiſed and cloathed in the ſame uniform. Among the beautiful country-houſes in the environs of Milan, we are delighted with the Caſtellaccio, or Caſtellezzo, about two leagues from the town; that of Simonet two Italian miles from the town. This laſt building, the two wings of which, on the garden ſide, are parallel to each other, at about fifty-eight paces diſtance, has ſuch an incomparable echo, that a human voice may be heard forty times, and the report of a piſtol will be ſixty-eight times repeated.

Biccocco, a village near Milan, where the French were defeated by the Auſtrians, in the year 1522.

Linato, on the river Lambro, with a palace, belonging to the Borromean family.

Vimercato,

Vimercato, on the Malgora, and Algiate, on the Lambro, are two fruitful and populous villages.

Marignano, or Melignano, a town on the Lambro, has a citadel, in the vicinity of which Francis I, King of France, gained the victory in the famous battle (A.D. 1515) with the Swiſs.

Binaſco, a village, which, on account of its revolting againſt the French, on the 24th of May, 1796, was ſet on fire by them, is ſituated on a navigable canal, connected with Milan and the Teſſino.

Abiagraſſo, ſituated on a navigable channel, which runs from hence partly towards Milan, and partly towards Pavia, called Naviglio and Naviglio Grande, coming out of the Teſſino, below Seſto.

Turbigo,

Turbigo, a town on the ſame canal. Seprio, Caſtellanza, Barabiaco, and Rho, are four fruitful ſmall towns, ſituated on the Olona.

Mouza, Monætia, Moguntiacum, a town ſituated on a little iſland, in the river Lambro. In this town was formerly kept a golden crown, formed with an internal hoop of iron, and, therefore, called the *iron crown*, with which the German Emperors, in former times, were crowned as Kings of Lombardy.

2. *The Department of Verbano* contains 166,842 ſouls, from whom twelve repreſentatives are elected.

Vareſe, ſituated on the Verbano, and near a lake, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. It is the capital of the depart-

ment,

ment, and not far from it lies the Madona del Monte, a place formerly celebrated for the number of pilgrimages which were made to it.

Seſto, a fortified town on the paſſage of the Teſſino, out of the Lago Maggiore.

Angera, Bozzola, Rocca, and Luvino, are fruitful villages on the eaſt border of the ſame lake.

Mendriſio, a fruitful town, the capital of one of the four (commonly called) Italian Bailiwicks of the ſame name, contains eighteen and a half ſquare miles, and 16,000 inhabitants. Theſe four bailiwicks belonged formerly to the Swiſs, but are, at preſent, incorporated with the Ciſalpine Republic.

Lucano,

Lucano, or Lugano, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, is the capital of a former bailiwick, containing ſixty ſquare miles, and 30,000 ſouls.

Lucarno, Locarno, or Luggaris, on the north-weſt bank of the Lago di Maggiore, is the capital of a former bailiwick, and contains ſeventy-four ſquare miles, and 30,000 inhabitants.

Bellinzone, or Bellenz, ſituate on the Teſſino, which diſcharges itſelf into the Lago di Maggiore, near this place, is alſo the capital of a former bailiwick, of ſeven and a half ſquare miles, and 15,000 inhabitants. In theſe four bailiwicks, every village follows a peculiar profeſſion, art, or buſineſs. The men travel abroad, particularly to Italy, and generally to Rome, where they follow their reſpective profeſ-

ſions. The domeſtic concerns are committed to their wives, to whom they pay a viſit occaſionally. When they depart again, they take their boys with them, who are made uſeful in their father's profeſſions.

Mariano, north of Monza, is a plentiful ſmall town.

3. *The Department of the Lario* contains the whole weſt bank of the Lake of Como, and 137,264 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies.

Como, a very old town, on the ſouth-weſtern outlet of the Lago di Como, is ſituated in a diſtrict entirely ſurrounded with hills, and conſtitutes the capital of the department. There are twelve pariſh churches, and a biſhop. The houſes are well

well built. The number of the inhabitants amount to 18,000, who chiefly maintain themſelves by the ſilk and cloth manufactures. In this town were born Pliny the younger, and Jovius.

Cambione, or Campione, Oſtena, and Porlezza, are agreeable and fruitful places, ſituate on the Lake of Lugano.

Canobio, Briena, Dabito, Bolniza, Tremezzo, Monaſio, Rezemico, Cremia, Muſſo, Stazona, Gravedono, Damaſo, and Sorigo, are very abundant and delightful places, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Lago di Como; and Gegno, Parlaſca, Pliniana, Cuſano, St. Giovanni, Lepia, and Pelaſio, ſtand on the eaſt bank of this lake.

4. *The Department Delle Montagne*, or *of the Mountains*,

as well as the preceding, is a part of the former county of Como, on the eaſt bank of this laſt mentioned lake, and contains 160,042 ſouls, who elect twelve deputies.

Lecco ſtands on the ſouth-eaſt arm of the Lago di Como, out of which the Adda paſſes below this ancient town. It is the capital of the department, and is rendered flouriſhing by its various manufactures, and its extenſive trade.

Caſtelletto ſtands on a lake formed by the river Lambro: Alzate, Manterſano, Archinto, Carugo, and Magre, are fruitful ſpots.

Marchieſa and Peſcaglio, on the weſtern border of the ſouth-eaſt arm of the Lago di Como, St. Dionyſi, not very diſtant from the

the ſource of the Lambro, Canzoval on the Lambro, Galbiate and Gorlate, on the weſtern bank oppoſite Lecco, are lively and agreeable places.

Olgiate near Lecco, Aqua, not far from the former, Berbeno, Mandello, and Oglio, on the eaſtern bank of the Lake of Como, Bajedo, north of the former, Barſo, Introbio, Paſtaro, weſt of the latter, Lierna, Bellano, Derſo, Corena, Pieno, Doro, not far from the mountains of Introbia and Monteggio, are altogether charmingly ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Lake of Como, and are very flouriſhing.

Fort de Fuentes, near the junction of the Adda with the Lake of Como, at its north-eaſtern point. This fort was formerly very conſiderable, and built, A.D. 1603, to oppoſe the Griſons, by Count Fuentes, the

Spaniſh Governor at Milan; the garriſon of which fort often required to be exchanged, on account of the unwholeſome air. In the middle of June, 1796, a column of French troops marched againſt this fort, carried, and afterwards demoliſhed it.

5. *The Department of the Teſſino* comprehends a part of the former principality of Pavia, and contains 156,471 inhabitants, who return twelve members to the Legiſlative Body.

Pavia, Ticinum, Papia, an ancient but thinly inhabited town on the Teſſino or Ticino, is about nine miles diſtance from Milan: it is the capital of the department, and the ſee of a biſhop. The celebrated univerſity of Pavia, founded by Charles the Great, and renovated by Charles IV, poſſeſſes a good library, an anatomical theatre,

and

and a celebrated botanical garden; but the moſt valuable articles belonging to all theſe inſtitutions, have been carried off by the French. Excluſive of the cathedral, there are eighteen pariſh-churches, containing many remarkable objects; a caſtle, with a citadel badly fortified; which, together with the town, the French took from the Auſtrians, on the 14th May, 1796, without firing a ſhot.

Seſſia, a plentiful town on the Teſſino, Matta and Trivalzo, on the canal, and are two opulent places.

Villa Naſco and Baſno, two ſmall places, ſituate on the canal that comes from Milan.

Certoſa, a celebrated Carthuſian convent, inſtituted by Giovanni Gallazo Viſconti, the firſt Duke of Milan, is three miles

diſtant from Pavia, and almoſt in the centre of that great park, the ſquare wall of which is twenty miles, and reaches nearly to Pavia. Here Francis, King of France, was taken priſoner on the 20th February, 1525, in a battle with the Auſtrians, during the ſiege of the town.

Spirago and Bornaco, with Settimo on the Olona, in the park, and are fruitful places.

Compiano, Geranzago, Cortelona, Ghignelo, Porto Morono on the Po, Pinardo and Caſone on the Po, not very diſtant from the Lambro, are very fertile places.

6. *The Department of the Adda* contains the whole former country of Lodi and the Cremaſco, and comprehends 160,147 inhabitants, who are entitled to elect twelve deputies.

Lodi,

Lodi, a great and well-built town on the Adda, has a ſtrong caſtle, and is every two years, alternately with Crema, the capital of the department. This laſt town, three miles from Old Lodi, was built by the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa, in the year 1158, after he had deſtroyed the city of Milan, on account of rebellion. Lodi is the ſee of a biſhop; has, excluſive of the cathedral and two collegiate churches, ſeventeen pariſh-churches, and 20,000 inhabitants, who manufacture good faience porcelain; at the ſame time they, as well as the other inhabitants of that department, make the beſt Parmeſan cheeſes. This bridge over the Adda is 600 feet in length, and celebrated on account of the battle of the 11th of May, 1796, which the French General-in-chief, Buonaparte, gained from the Auſtrian General, Beaulieu, who had not adopted the moſt judicious meaſures of defence.

defence. The conſequence of this loſs was, that the whole of Auſtrian Lombardy fell into the hands of the French, together with great quantities of military ſtores, cannon, ammunition, and magazines, in various parts of the Milaneſe, which enabled the French General to purſue the Auſtrians with vigour.

Old Lodi, or Lodi Vecchio, in former times, Laus, or Lauda Pompeia, was formerly a pleaſant and conſiderable town. The inhabitants of Milan deſtroyed it, and, therefore, were puniſhed by the Emperor, Frederic Barbaroſſa, in the manner juſt mentioned.

Montanaſo, Riole, near Lodi, Preda, Terra Novate, Pompola, Soltarigo, are all ſituated on the Adda, and are opulent places.

Mutſa, or Muzza, on the river Muzza, between Lodi and Old Lodi, Uſſago, Saccognago, Zorleſco, Caſtiglione, on the Muzza, near its influx into the Adda, are fruitful places.

Botta and Caroſſa, two conſiderable places on the Po, oppoſite Piacenza, where the French General-in-chief, Buonaparte, paſſed the Po with his army, almoſt without the leaſt reſiſtance, on the 7th of May, 1796, while the Auſtrian General, Beaulieu, expecting to be attacked in the entrenchments he had thrown up with ſo much expence, between the Teſſino and Seſſia, and along the Locogna and the Tredoppio, in the Sardinian ſtates, remained entirely quiet until the French had paſſed the Po, when he ſent 10,000 men and 1000 horſe, with twenty cannon, after them, cauſing his troops to march into the entrenched village.

Fombio,

Fombio, near the Po. Here this Auſtrian corps was defeated, after a ſtubborn reſiſtance, on the 8th of May, 1796, and compelled to retreat to the Adda.

Caſale and Codogna, two conſiderable places, where the French defeated the Auſtrians, on the 9th of May, 1796, and compelled them, in conſequence of a bloody battle, to retreat partly towards Lodi, and partly towards Piccighitone over the Adda, where, on the day following, they loſt the famous battle of Lodi.

Corna, a village not far from Fombio; Mocaſtorna on the Adda, formerly a well fortified place, with a caſtle; and Caſtell Nono, near the influx of the Adda into the Po.

To this department is alſo annexed the former Venetian territory of Crema, ſeventy-

four miles in length, forty-ſix miles broad, and 230 miles in circumference, between the Adda and the Oglio. Its ſurface is, in general, even, the eminence of La Coſta excepted, and brings forth all ſort of corn in abundance, together with flax and ſilk, but a very ſmall quantity of wine. The number of inhabitants in one town, four villages, and fifty-three pariſhes, amounts to 36,000.

Crema is ſituated in a plain on the river Serio and Travacone; the town is well built, the ſtreets ſpacious; it has a fortified caſtle, and eight barracks, 155 Venetian feet in circumference. It is, every two years, alternately with Lodi, the capital of the department, and contains 8800 inhabitants, with ſeveral fine palaces and churches, the number of which, excluſive of the convents, amounts to thirty-three.

Among

Among the many charitable inſtitutions, we diſtinguiſh particularly the hoſpital, founded, in 1277, by fourteen noble families; the foundling hoſpital; and an hoſpital for mendicants. The principal public ſquares are the Square del Caſtello, the Place d'Armes, and the ſquare of the Cathedral, around which are the palaces of the biſhop, that of the repreſentatives of the people, the cathedral, and other ſplendid buildings. In the ſuburb of this city (eaſt of the river Serio, over which paſſes a bridge 604 feet in length) is ſituated the elegant church of Maria della Croce, and on the other ſide of it the market, built with large ſtones, and poſſeſſing every requiſite convenience.

Offanengo, a very old place, ſituated on various canals, and on the road of Breſchia: inhabitants 1200.

Credera,

Credera, a village on the eminence of La Coſta. Here the order of the Auſtin Friars originated, and from hence ſpread itſelf all over the world. The following places belonged formerly to the Duchy of Milan, viz.

Rivolta Secca, with its caſtle, Agnadello, above Crema, near the Po, are two little places, where the French, in 1509, defeated the Venetians.

Vailate, a ſmall town, ſituated on a canal which runs out of the Adda into the Serio; Carravagio and Treviglio, are fruitful places.

Melzo, a ſmall town on the Molgora, produces with proviſions in tolerable plenty.

Caſſano, a ſmall town, between the Adda and a canal which goes from this river to Milan.

Milan. Here Prince Eugene, in 1705, gave battle to the Duke de Vendome, when both parties claimed the victory.

Caſtell de Trezzo, on the Adda, a fertile place.

7. *The Department of the Serio* contains 195,803 inhabitants, who elect fifteen repreſentatives; and

8. *The Department of the Adda and Oglio* (the chief town of which is not yet determined, has 169,410 inhabitants, who elect twelve repreſentatives) conſtitute the former Venetian territory of the Bergameſco. It is bounded on the north by the Valteline, at preſent forming a part of the Republic, on the eaſt by the river Oglio and the lake Iſeo, on the ſouth and weſt by the former Duchy of Milan, from which it is ſeparated by

by the Adda and the artificial canal of Bergameſco. The territory of the Bergameſco is forty geographical miles in length, and thirty broad; its atmoſphere is wholeſome; the land hilly, and abounding in woods, but in ſome parts flat and fertile; it produces corn only ſix months in the year (unlike the reſt of Italy, which has two, three, and ſometimes more harveſts); but, on the other hand, its meadows are ſurpriſingly rich; for which reaſon, the inhabitants are much occupied in breeding cattle, making cheeſe and butter: they are alſo employed in manufacturing cloth, ſilk, iron, &c.; there are likewiſe ſeveral cannon and iron foundries, iron-mills, together with marble, mill, and whetſtone quarries, of which there is a tolerable number, form a conſiderable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of this country are very diligent, active, and commercial; and in one large

and twenty ſmall towns, forty large villages, and 300 pariſhes, 365,213 ſouls are contained.

Bergamo is built on ten ſmall hills, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fortified with walls, baſtions, and ditches, and connected with two caſtles, one of which is ſituated on the higheſt point of the town, the other on the hill of St. Vigilio. Including the ſuburbs, it is ſeven Italian miles in circumference, has four gates, as many barracks, many fine buildings, fourteen pariſh-churches, twelve monaſteries, twelve nunneries (at preſent aboliſhed), and 2500 inhabitants. It is the capital of the department of Serio, and its principal buildings are the hall of the Municipality, the architecture of which is from a plan of *Scamozzi*'s, the biſhop's palace, the cathedral, which contains ſeveral good paintings, the church of

St.

St. Maria Maggiore, remarkable for the chapel of the celebrated Venetian General, Barthol. Coleone, who was the firſt that carried heavy artillery on marches. The churches of St. Grata, St. Aleſſandro, all capital edifices, as are the palaces of the citizens Terſi, Sanchi, Betammi, Sezzi, Macaſſoli, &c. The palace, commonly called the Fiera, is alſo well built, and in it is kept a celebrated yearly fair, at the end of Auguſt. The Fiera is a quadrangle, containing 500 well-built apartments, and ſituated between the ſuburbs of St. Leonardo and St. Antonio; it is entirely compoſed of free ſtone; in its centre ſtands a fountain of marble, and a ſquare, or place, for the benefit of trading. The fair for cattle is kept behind this building, in a field where a great number of horſes, cows, aſſes, and other beaſts, are generally collected. At this fair, which is much frequented by Swiſs and Griſon

traders, the inhabitants of the Bergameſco diſpoſe, principally, of their woollen and ſilk manufacture; during which period, comedies and plays are acted. In the environs of the town there are many fine villages, appearing like ſuburbs, and contain 4000 inhabitants.

The diſtrict Martinengo, ſo called from the town of the ſame name, contains 3000 inhabitants, has a caſtle, and is ſurrounded with walls.

The diſtrict Romano has alſo a town with walls, an old caſtle ſurrounded with ditches, and contains 3000 inhabitants. A great corn-market is kept here, which regulates the price of corn for the whole province.

The Vale of St. Martino, with twenty-ſeven pariſhes, and 11,000 inhabitants.

The

The vale Imagna, ſo called from the rivulet Imagna, has nineteen pariſhes, and 13,000 inhabitants. We notice particularly the ancient town Almeno St. Salvatore, as being particularly beautiful, conſiſts of two diviſions, and that of Almeno St. Bartholommeo.

The lower Vale of Brembana, ſo named from the river Brembo, abounds in paſtures, cattle, coals, wool, and ſilk, and carries on an extenſive traffic in theſe articles; it has fourteen pariſhes, and 8400 inhabitants.

The upper Vale of Brembana has thirteen pariſhes and 6000 inhabitants. Its capital is the town of Serima, the birthplace of *Jacob Palma*, the painter.

The Vale of Brembano above the Goggia, that is, above the two great pyramidal

 ſtones,

ſtones, on the weſt end of the Brembo, abounds in meadows, good cheeſe, and iron-mines. It has eighteen pariſhes, and 5000 ſouls.

The Vale of Upper Seriana contains mines, with plenty of vitriol and copper, has a profitable trade with cloth and iron-ware, thirty-ſix pariſhes, and 17,000 ſouls, 3000 of which live in Eluſone, where a good iron and corn market is kept.

The Vale of Gandino, or Middle Seriana, has fertile grounds, excellent paſtures, and flocks; it contains twelve pariſhes, and 12,000 inhabitants. The chief town is Gandino, a well-built and populous place, with a conſiderable trade in cloth and ſilk.

The Vale of Lower Seriana has a conſiderable ſilk trade; it contains twelve communes,

munes, or pariſhes, and 11,000 ſouls. The chief town is Nembro, a town on the canal, which comes out of the river Serio. Albino, on the mouth of this canal, is a little well-built town, with a conſiderable trade, &c. Great and Little Alzano are two elegant ſmall towns, ſituated on a canal, having in their neighbourhood quarries of mill and whetſtones.

The Vale of Scalvae, on the confines of the Valteline, is replete with profitable iron-mines, and is watered by the Dezza, which falls into the Oglio. It has ſixteen pariſhes, and 4000 inhabitants. The chief town is Vilminoreu.

The vale Uverara has ſeven pariſhes, and 3000 inhabitants.

The vale Taleggio, the chief town of

which is Piccino, has four pariſhes and 2,000 inhabitants.

The vale Torta is the moſt indigent of all, and has a few iron-mills.

9. *The Department of the Mella or Mela* contains 190,689 inhabitants, who return fifteen deputies to Milan; and

10. *The Department of the Benaco* contains 150,895 inhabitants, who elect nine deputies. Theſe departments conſtitute the former territory of the Breſchiano, and that part of the Veroneſe now annexed to the Ciſalpine Republic. The ſoil of the territory of the Breſchiano is, in ſome parts, hilly and ſterile, but in others flat, and ſo very fertile, that wheat, flax, and millet, are ſown upon one and the ſame piece of land, in the ſame year. In general, every

kind

kind of corn, hemp, flax, maize, olives, and fruit, thrive here very well: and the wine, called *vino ſanto*, whoſe grapes are not preſſed nor ferment before February, is even ſuperior to the Grecian wines. A very good oil is alſo obtained from the grapes after the wine has been expreſſed from them. This department abounds in rich meadows and paſtures, for which reaſon, the inhabitants of Lodi and Bergamo ſend their cattle to graze in theſe parts, and feed them with hay during the winter in ſtables, which they hire for that purpoſe. The ſilk trade is ſo conſiderable, that it affords an annual balance to the amount of 500,000 rixdollars (87,500l.)

Fiſhing is very profitable, and the navigable lakes that ſerve for that purpoſe are the Lago d'Iſeo (*Lacus Sebinus*, or *Sevinnus*), from which ariſes the river Oglio, which

which produces gold ſand; the little lake called Lago d'Idro, through which the river Chieſe runs into the Oglio; the Lago di Garda, the Adda, which has alſo gold ſand, the ſmall rivers Garza and Molla, together with various canals, ſome being navigable, others only water the paſtures and corn-fields. The mountains contain much iron, copper, granites, and topazes. This territory comprehends nine large towns, four market towns, 300 villages, 52,235 families, 330,000 ſouls, whoſe whole ſtore of cattle, in 1795, conſiſted of 60,000 oxen and cows, 10,000 horſes, mules, and aſſes, and 53,000 ſheep and goats. Trade, manufactures, and arts, are in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate. There are, among others, forty-three ſpinning manufactures, ten paper mills, 178 oil preſſes, 1228 wind-mills, eighteen iron mills, twenty-three gun manufactures, 268 iron-ware manufactures, four copper-ware manufactures, nine ſaw mills, forty-ſix

cloth

cloth fullers, ſixty-ſeven ſilk, 733 linen and cotton looms, 2674 coarſe linen looms, and forty-two diers. This territory contains the following places worthy of note:

Briſchia, or Brixia, whoſe latitude is 45° 31-2 minutes north, is ſituated in a plain, at the foot of a few ſmall hills, and interſected by the rivers Mella and Garza. The town is rather long, ſurrounded with walls, and has a caſtle, ſituated on an eminence, for its protection. Its circumference is about nine miles: the ſtreets are badly paved; and, excluſive of the few good buildings in the twelve pariſhes, there were formerly in the town fifteen monaſteries, and as many nunneries, two hoſpitals, five other religious houſes, and two pawn offices. It was alſo the reſidence of a biſhop, appointed by the archbiſhop of Milan. Among the moſt remarkable buildings,

buildings, at preſent, are the following: the cathedral church, an edifice of the Corinthian order, built in 1605, by the aſſiſtance of the learned Biſhop and Cardinal Querini; the old one, which ſtood on the ſide of a temple, formerly dedicated to Diana, being deemed uſeleſs; the well-built churches of St. Agatha, of St. Afra, ornamented with excellent paintings; the Church di Miracoli, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits; that of St. Lazaro and Celſo, with an altar-piece by Titian; the church of St. Fauſtino and Giovita, which has ſeveral excellent paintings and decorations of marble; the little church of St. Mary, in the market-place, built by Palladio; and, finally, that of St. Lorenzo; the Hall of the Municipality, built, in 1492, upon a ſpot where, in former times, ſtood a temple of Vulcan, and rebuilt by Palladio, in conſequence of the conflagration, in the year 1575;

1575; the National Library, built in 1747, on one ſide of the epiſcopal garden, by Cardinal Querini, with a collection of choice books; the palaces of citizens Mantinengo, Gambara, Fe, Barbiſoni, and Avogradi, the two latter of which contained very remarkable collections of paintings; Mazuchelli's Cabinet of Coins was, previous to the war, one of the greateſt curioſities in Breſchia; laſtly, we may notice the large and beautiful Play-houſe, and the Academy of the Filarmonici, one of the moſt ancient in Italy. The inhabitants of this town, 48,000 in number, occupy themſelves partly with agriculture, the breeding of ſilk worms, with the above-mentioned fabrication of guns, iron, copper, and other wares, and partly in trading with the manufactured productions of nature, in the fabrication of which, the mills of the Garza and Mella are of infinite ſervice. The inha-

bitants are ſuppoſed to clear, yearly, 200,000 rixdollars (35,000l.) by their ſilk trade, 100,000 (87,500l.) by their flax, and a like ſum by their iron trade, excluſive of the no leſs profitable commerce in wool and linen, and the oil preſſed out of the raiſins. Among the many unfortunate accidents that have happened to this town, we may enumerate the blowing up of the gunpowder magazine, with 2000 quintals of gunpowder, by which accident a part of the town wall was demoliſhed, and 2000 perſons loſt their lives. The eight villages in the vicinity of the town conſtitute, as it were, its ſuburbs; and in the whole of the former diſtricts of the town, there are 200,000 inhabitants, among whom 45,000 are farmers.

The Quadra, or diſtrict of Iſeo, extends above the eaſtern bank of the lake Iſeo, and

its iſles, and comprehends one ſmall town, thirteen villages, and 7000 inhabitants. Iſeo, formerly called Sebino, is a populous ſmall town, ſurrounded with walls, and is ſituated on the lake. Monte de Iſola is a tract of mountainous land, about nine miles in length, and five in breadth, containing ſeveral villages.

The Quadra Palazzolo, with ten pariſhes, and 8000 inhabitants, extends along the other ſide of the river Oglio. Palazzalo on the Oglio, and road to Bergamo, is a ſmall town.

Capriolo, ſituated on a canal that runs out of the lake Iſeo, is an agreeable village, and Cologne an agreeable place, at the foot of the hill Orſano.

The Quadra of Guſſago, north of the town, comprehends, in thirteen communes,

10,000

10,000 ſouls. Its principal places are the populous little town Guſſago, on the foot of the eminences, and the village Rodengo.

The Quadra of Rovato contains 12,000 inhabitants in ten pariſhes. Rovato, on the road of Bergamo, is a pretty well-built little town, with 5000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Caſtrezato has ten pariſhes, and 7000 inhabitants. Caſtrezato, ſituated on a canal, and Frenzano, are the principal places.

The Quadra of Pontoglio, with a ſmall town of the ſame name, ſituated on the Oglio, has many canals.

The Quadra of Chiare, or Chiari, has three pariſhes, and 9000 inhabitants, 7000 of whom live in the little town Chiare, which has many canals.

The

The Quadra of Travagliato contains ſix pariſhes, and 5000 ſouls, 2000 living in the ſmall town of the ſame name.

The Quadra of Pompiano, with ſeven pariſhes, and 3500 inhabitants, is ſo called from a ſmall town of the ſame name.

The Quadra of Quinzano, contains twelve pariſhes, with 7000 ſouls; the chief town of which is Quinzano, ſituated on the little river Savarona, having 3000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Mairono, weſt of the river Mella, has, excluſive of a capital of the ſame name, eleven pariſhes, and 4000 ſouls.

The Quadra of Pontelvico contains, in five pariſhes, 10,000 inhabitants; the town of Pontevico alone containing 6000, and

has a bridge, a caſtle, and a conſiderable trade.

The Quadra Bagnolo, eaſt of the river Mella, and, at the ſame time, on both ſides of the river Garza, has thirteen pariſhes, and 8000 ſouls, including the 1500 inhabitants of the ſmall town Bagnola, on the river Garza.

The Quadra of Manerbio, with a ſmall town of the ſame name, on the Mella, the inhabitants of which amount to 3000, has four pariſhes, and 5000 ſouls.

The Quadra of Gottolengo contains, excluſive of ſome ports, only the ſmall town Gottolengo, ſituated on a canal, with 2500 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Calviſano, eaſtward on the Naviglio, contains, beſide the chief town

Calviſano

Calviſano with its 3000 ſouls, two pariſhes, and 2000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Gambara, on the boundaries of Mantua, has three pariſhes, and 4000 ſouls, 2000 of whom live in the charming town Gambara, on the Naviglio.

The Quadra of Ghedi, with five pariſhes, and 7000 inhabitants. Ghedi, a well-built little town between the Naviglio and Seriola, has 3200 ſouls. Lenno, a ſmall town, with 3000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Carpenedolo, on the river Seriola Chieſe, contains 4000 ſouls in a ſingle little town, and of the ſame name.

The Quadra of Montechiaro contains two pariſhes, and 6800 inhabitants, of which number 5600 live in the ſmall town Montechiaro, on the road of Mantua.

The Quadra of Rezzato, with eleven pariſhes, and 14,000 ſouls: in this Quadra we obſerve Rezzato, on the Naviglio, containing 2000 inhabitants; Calcinato, eaſtward on the Seriola Chieſe, with 3000 ſouls; Caſtenendolo, a well-built little town on an eminence, containing 2000 inhabitants.

The Quadra of Govardo contains ten pariſhes, and 8000 ſouls. The ſmall town of the ſame name, containing 2000 inhabitants, is ſituated on the river Chieſe.

The Quadra of Nava, including the ſmall town of Nava, ſituated on the Garza, with 1500 inhabitants, contains eight pariſhes, and 5000 ſouls.

The Quadra of Orzi Novi, on the Oglio, contains four pariſhes, and 4000 inhabitants,

tants, of whom 3,000 live in the fortified town Orzi Novi, on the Oglio.

Among the twenty eſtates, formerly feudal, containing 20,000 ſouls, the principal are Verola, Alghiſe, an elegant little town on the Savarona, with 3000 inhabitants; Pralboino, on the Mella, is a village containing 2500 ſouls; Urago d'Oglio, Pavona, Gabiano, Breda, Breda Gambara, &c. To the

10. *Department of the Benaco* belongs a part of the territory of Verona, and the whole of the country formerly called the territory of Salo, or Riviera de Salo, or Patria della Riviera, ſituated on the lake of Garda, eighty Italian miles in length, and fifteen broad; the ſoil is partly mountainous, and partly even, and exhibits one of the moſt charming ſpots in Italy. The air is very ſalubrious, and the earth

abounds in corn, garden herbs, fruit, lemons, oranges, wine, oil, and ſilk; and in the interior of the mountains, iron, lead, copper, marble, granite, and cryſtal, are found. The river Chieſe, the lake d'Idro, the Toſcolano, and lake of Garda, afford fiſh in abundance; nor is there any want of veniſon in general. Excluſive of the metal manufactures, great trade is carried on with linen and thread manufacture. This territory contains one large and ſeveral ſmaller towns, and 150 villages, included in forty-two pariſhes. We remark here,

The Quadra of Campagna, between the Chieſe and the Lago di Garda, which has ten pariſhes.

Deſſenzano, a fine and well-built little town, on the border of the lake of Garda,

is

is the capital of the department of the Lago di Garda, or Benaco; it has 3,400 inhabitants, who have a conſiderable trade, on account of the thoroughfare from Breſchia to Krona, and its advantageous poſition. A weekly corn market is held here, which is much frequented.

Pozzolengo, a town, with 2,000 ſouls. Bedizzole contains 3,000 inhabitants, and is the greateſt and moſt fertile of all. At no great diſtance, is a bridge croſſing the Chieſe, and pretty remarkable, in conſequence of a battle which happened between *Galeazzo Viſconti* and *John Acud.*

The Quadra of Val Teneſe has eight pariſhes, ſcattered, in general, among the hills.

The Quadra of Salo is ſituated almoſt in the centre, where the river Chieſe is

moſt diſtended from the waters of the Lago di Garda, and conſiſts of three pariſhes. The capital is

Salo, an open town, at the foot of the high mountain Monte Pennino, north of an arm of the Benacus, or Lago di Garda, which is five miles broad. It has 5,000 inhabitants, who poſſeſs manufactures, and a good trade. The French troops took poſſeſſion of this town on the 8th of May, 1796, and were driven out of it on the 29th of July, by the Auſtrian General, *Wurmſer*, who commanded the army at that period; but the French retook it the 31ſt of July.

The Quadra of Maderno, rather eaſt of Salo, contains three populous pariſhes; of which are particularly to be remarked,

Toſcolano, a town on the river Toſcolano;

lano; it has a bridge conſiſting of one arch, and conſtructed of ſtone; 2800 inhabitants, who poſſeſs cloth manufactures, paper-mills, and mills for making iron wire; ſpinning-houſes, &c.

The Quadra of Gargnano, with five pariſhes; the principal places of which are,

Gargnano, a ſmall town, ſituated near the lake, has 3,400 inhabitants; Campione, on the borders of the lake, poſſeſſes vaſt plantations of olives and mulberry trees, a profitable carp fiſhery, good iron manufactures, and fabricates goods to the amount of 40,000 Venetian ſequins yearly.

The Quadra of Montagna, ſituated in the hills, has ten pariſhes; of which we mention,

Bobarno,

Bobarno, or Boarno, a town ſituated on the Chieſe, has 1,000 inhabitants, who poſſeſs conſiderable iron manufactures; La Degagna, a pariſh conſiſting of ſeveral villages, who poſſeſs a quarry of very fine touchſtone.

In the former diſtrict, Val Camonica, or the Vale of Camonica, ſituate on the lake Iſeo, 221 miles in length, 46 broad, and almoſt ſurrounded with high mountains, we find iron and copper mines, fine marble, granites, &c. ten iron foundries, which make yearly 30,000 caſtings, and 100 forges, each of which manufactures 500 pounds of iron daily, which makes yearly, excluding the holidays, ten millions of pounds; veniſon is in abundance, but little corn. Forty thouſand ſouls, live in fifty-five pariſhes, who poſſeſs, beſide iron and other metallic manufactories, a very

active wool-trade, a ſtock of cattle, conſiſting of 14,000 large horned cattle, 30,000 ſheep and goats. We only mention farther

Brenno, or Bre, a ſmall town, with its fort, built on the eaſt of the river Oglio, and contains 1000 inhabitants. Piſogne, on the north bank of the lake Iſeo, a ſmall town, with a harbour, contains 2000 ſouls, who poſſeſs three iron foundries, employ many forges, and carry on a very active trade. Civedate, with 500 inhabitants. Edolo, Cemmo, Rogno, Darſo, Cortine, Sonico, Malonno, Artogne, &c. are likewiſe conſiderable places.

In the Val, or Valley of Trompia, on the river Mella, there are twenty-three gun manufactories, twenty-eight iron manufactories, and four iron foundries, in nineteen pariſhes, with 13,000 ſouls; a great number

number of the latter carry on the breeding of cattle to a great extent. The principal places are:

Gardone, on the Mella, a ſmall town, containing 1300 inhabitants, who poſſeſs many gun manufactories, and carry on an extenſive trade; Collo, a village, having iron foundries and mines; Bovegno, a village, with two iron foundries, and an extenſive breed of cattle; Pieve and St. Apollonie, in the Valley of Lumezzano, two villages, with 2000 ſouls; Tavernola, on the Mella, &c.

The Vale of Sabbia, on the Caferro, and the mountains Maniva and Giulemo, has twenty-ſix pariſhes, and 13,000 inhabitants, who maintain themſelves by breeding cattle, by the iron forges, iron foundries, and cloth manufactories. We farther obſerve

Bagolino,

Bagolino, a ſmall town on the river Caferro, which precipitates itſelf from the higheſt mountains of the vale Camonica, into the Lago d'Iſeo, contains 3600 ſouls, with an iron-foundry, ten iron forges, and two fulling mills; Veſtone, on the Chieſe, has one iron-foundry; Nozza, a very old place, ſituated in the vale; Rocca d'Anfo, a fort, built upon a perpendicular rock, riſing above the Lake of Iſeo.

The territory of Aſola, on the Chieſe and Naviglio, contains ſix pariſhes, and 8000 inhabitants. Aſola, ſituated on the Chieſe, is a frontier town, with 4000 ſouls, and has a pawn-office, an Academy of Sciences, called De' Rinovati; Caſaloldo, Remedello, Caſalmoro, &c. are villages. Of 5000 inhabitants of

The territory of Lonato, or Lonado, 4000

4000 live in the town Lonato, which is ſituated on the road to Verona, where the Auſtrian General, Wurmſer, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, was, on the 31ſt of July, 1796, entirely defeated by the French General, Buonaparte; the former, however, poſted himſelf anew, with 25,000 men, between the Chieſe and the village Scanello; but here again he met with the ſame fate, and was compelled to retreat over the Mincio, after loſing, in the ſpace of five days, ſeventy field pieces, 6000 dead, and 15,000 priſoners.

The following iſles in the Lago di Garda, appertain to the Republic: 1. The Iſle of the Minorites, oppoſite Salo, about four and a half miles in length, and two and a half broad, and has on it a very old convent of Minorites; 2. Belvedere, or St. Peter, ſituated before the cape, oppoſite St. Fermo,

in

in the territory of Salo. The following appertain likewiſe to the department:

The Podeſtate, or Government of Peſchiera, otherwiſe Beſchiera, called, in the middle age, Piſchiera, and in former times Arilica, contains one village and a fort.

Peſchiera, ſituated toward the ſouthern end of the Lago di Garda, and at the origin of the Mincio, where it runs out of the lake, paſſing towards Mantua, is a ſmall, but very important fort, which the former Republic of Venice cauſed to be built, A.D. 1549, after the war of Cambray, according to the plan of the famous Duke of Urdino. It has but a few houſes, and a ſmall arſenal for ſome light galleys, which protect it on the ſide of the lake. The French took this important fort, abandoned by Beaulieu, on the 30th of May, 1796, without drawing

ing a ſingle ſword. Here the Auſtrian General, Wurmſer, loſt a battle on the 6th of Auguſt. Caſtellaro della Guſſola, or Laguſello, is a village; Monzambano *(Mons Albanus)*, a caſtle on the river Mincio; and Nogarole, a caſtle on the Tartaro.

The vicariate, or pariſh of Sermione, *(Sirmia)* comprehends, in a diſtrict of three miles, the peninſula Sermione, or Sirmio, in the lake Garda, which is connected with the continent, by a bridge. This place is very ancient, and was the birth-place of the Roman poet *Catullus*, to whom this place was moſt agreeable; hence ſome of the ruins are, to this day, called the *Grotta of Catullus*. The caſtle near it, has ditches; and its harbour, the entrance of which may be kept ſhut with iron chains, is ſurrounded with walls and towers. Not far from the peninſula in the lake, are a couple of ſulphureous ſprings.

The vicariate of Valezo extends from the borders of the Mincio to the frontiers of Mantua, and contains the following places:

Valezzo, or Valeggio, formerly a well-built fort, for defending the paſſages over the Mincio, is, at preſent, a town containing 4,800 inhabitants. Near it is ſituated the village of

Borghetto, ſeparate from the former only by an old wall, which commences on this ſide of the Mincio, and extends, with towers and battlements, almoſt fifty miles. Near this place, General Buonaparte, on the 30th of May, 1796, croſſed the Mincio, and defeated the Auſtrian General, Beaulieu, in ſuch a manner, that he compelled him to retreat, with the remains of his army, towards Roveredo, in the Tyrol, abandoning the magazines, and a great part of the artillery.

Gerla, a village ſituated in the Foſſa di St. Andrea.

The vicariate of Villa Franca contains three ſmall towns, of which the well-built town Villa Franca, ſituated on the road to Mantua, and near the Foſſa di St. Andrea, chiefly diſtinguiſhes itſelf.

The vicariate of the Iſle of Scala borders on the latter, and is watered by the river Tartaro: it contains three ſmall towns.

The Iſle, or Iſola della Scalla, ſo named from the family Scala, is a well-built and populous town.

The vicariate of Nogara, on the old Mantuan boundaries, comprehends ſix pariſhes.

Nogara, on the Tartaro, a village, which, from

from its poſition in the Veroneſe, has a very unhealthy atmoſphere.

The vicariates of Sanguine and Bovolon are alſo bounded by theſe marſhes. We remark, that

Sanguine is a pretty and well-built little town, has a caſtle, and is ſituated between the rivers Tregnon and Sanuda.

Bevolon, a well-built town, is ſituated on the river Menago.

The vicariate of Cerea borders on the marſhes, and contains five pariſhes.

Cerea, the capital, is a well-built town on the river Menago. Here General Wurmſer gained a battle, on the 11th of September, againſt the French.

Carpi, on the Adige, where the Auſtrians, in the year 1710, obtained a victory.

The vicariate of the iſle Porcarizza has a low and marſhy ſoil, and contains one ſmall town, and ſeven villages.

Oppean, on the river Buſſeto, is a pretty town.

The Iſland of Porcarizza has a village not far from the laſt-mentioned place.

11. *The Department of the Upper Po* contains the territory formerly called the Cremoneſe, with 204,825 ſouls, who return fifteen repreſentatives.

Cremona, a town ſituated on the Po, has a ferry, is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a fort called the *Holy Croſs*.

Its

Its ſtreets are large and handſome; it is five miles in circumference, the ſee of a biſhop, and the chief town of the department. We principally remark in it the cathedral church, near which is a ſquare, with a high monument; forty-four pariſh-churches, with 3000 inhabitants, who manufacture a great quantity of ſilk and violins: the univerſity, however, is in a bad ſtate. In the year 1702, the Auſtrians ſurpriſed the French troops, who were garriſoned in this town, and made them priſoners, together with the General-in-chief, Marſhal de Villeroi, and many other Generals; but, on the 12th of May, 1796, the French conquered the town and the citadel, without drawing a ſingle ſword.

Maraſca, on the Canal of Oglio; Cava and Spinadeſco, not far from the Po; Libraſio and Marzalego, on the Canal of Oglio; Aquanegra and Grotta, on the

Adda, are all places of buſineſs, and abounding in honey and flax.

Pizzighitone, a town with a caſtle, ſituated on the Adda, contains 400 ſouls. In this caſtle Francis I. was confined, after being made priſoner; and on the 12th of May, 1796, the French conquered it after a briſk cannonade, taking 400 Auſtrians priſoners.

Caſalbuttano, Oſcafalo, Cornadell, and Caſalmorano, on the canal Oglio, are fruitful places.

Caſtell Leone, a town to the ſouthward of Crema, contains 5000 inhabitants.

Soreſma and Caſtelletto, on the Canal of Oglio; Fieſco, near Crema; Romenengo, Ticengo, Calignana, and Villannova, are all fertile places.

Fontanella,

Fontanella, a rich town, containing 2000 ſouls; Calzo, on the Oglio and Pamenengo, at the origin of a canal, connecting the Oglio, with the Po, below Cremona.

Soncino, a town on the Oglio, containing 4,500 inhabitants, St. Maria de Compagna, Bina on the Oglio; Veſcovato, a ſmall town, Muſſi Foſſaglio, Mona Dolzo, Silvella, Pieve, St. Pietro, and Salvaterra, all of which are rich places, ſituated on the Delmona. The ſame may be ſaid of Caſtel Ponzona, Scandelera, and Chiciola, ſituated near the Po.

Caſal Maggiore, on the Po, is a town with 5,500 ſouls; Staffolo, near the Po; Roncadello, to the ſouthward of the former; Caſabellotto, on the Gambina and Motta, are all rich places. Gambalin is a ſmall town, and lies quite oppoſite to

Sabioneta, the capital of a principality of the ſame name.

Bozzolo, on the Oglio, an agreeable and fortified town, with a citadel, was formerly the capital of a principality of the ſame name.

Rivalo, a rich little town.

Dofola, a rich town on the Po.

12. *The Department of the Mincio* comprehends the former Duchy of Mantua, with the principalities of Caſtiglione and Solferino, and contains 123,649 ſouls, who elect nine repreſentatives. Its ſoil is very even, and, in ſome places, marſhy, which is very prejudicial to health. The inhabitants are far from converting the grounds to all the uſeful purpoſes of which they

they are capable; and the productions of nature are not here in that exuberance in which they would, by greater exertions, be produced. Maize, rice, flax, and hemp, are their moſt important commodities. Minerals are totally wanting, and their wood is imported from the Tyrol: but the breeding of horſes and mules is very extenſive.

Mantua, or Mantova, about 105 miles from Milan, is the chief town of the department, and ſituated on a lake formed by the river Mincio, or Menzo, eighteen miles in circumference, two miles broad, and from 200 to 500 feet deep; the lake is denominated according to its various diſtricts, Lago di Mezzo, Lago di Sotti, Lago di Paignolo, Lago di Sopro. Two principal bridges, one named Ponte di Molini, the other Ponte di St. Giorgio,

Giorgio, are conſtructed on this lake, and lead to Mantua, and to the ſuburbs Porto di Fortezza. Mantua has a good citadel to the north, the Borgo di St. Giorgio to the north-eaſt, the tower with the Borgo Cereſe to the ſouth, and Cheriale and Pradella toward the ſouth-weſt. This ſtrongly-fortified town is divided into two parts, which are, nevertheleſs, connected by ſix bridges. Beſides an uncommonly-well fortified citadel, it has ſeveral fine ſquares; the ſtreets are, in general, long, broad, and rectilineal; and the houſes well built. There is a biſhop's reſidence, a cathedral church, four collegiate churches, and eighteen pariſh churches; there are (including many Jews) 20,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade with ſilk and other manufactures. Beſides paintings, many curious things may be ſeen at the churches. The univerſity, which was inſtituted in 1625, together with

with the Academy of Sciences, were united, in 1769, with the Academy of Painting and Architecture, erected in 1752. In the war between the Emperor and the French Republic, the fortreſs of Mantua acted a principal part, and remained, for a great length of time, in poſſeſſion of the Emperor. After the battle of Borghetto, the paſſage of the Mincio, and the taking of Peſchiera, General Buonaparte, who had quartered himſelf in the ſplendid palace called Favorite, two miles from the fortreſs, ordered Generals d'Allemagne and l'Aſne, on the 4th of June, 1796, to march againſt the ſuburb of St. Giorgio. Theſe Generals were compelled, however, to retreat, with the loſs of 100 men; but General Angereau, in conſequence of carrying the entrenchments, &c. cloſely blockaded the town. On the 16th of July, 1796, at two o'clock in the morning, the garriſon made a ſortie

with 4,500 men, but were compelled to retreat with the loſs of 600 men, after a battle which laſted two hours. In the night of the 18th of July, the French opened the trenches with ſuch ſucceſs, that they were enabled, as early as the 19th of the ſame month, to connonade the place with advantage from a diſtance of no more than 160 feet, and ſet fire to various parts of it, by their batteries, near the ſuburb of St. Giorgio, of Pradilla, and thoſe ſituated near the Favorite. On the 20th of July, in the night, the French completed the trenches, and the commander of the fortreſs, Count Canto d'Irles, rejected the ſummons of General Berthier to ſurrender. On the 29th of July, 1796 (11th Thermidor of the Republic), the old and celebrated General, Wurmſer, relieved the fortreſs of Mantua, in conſequence of his fortunate attack of the French lines of Salo, Breſchia, and Corona,

na, on which occaſion, the beſieged Auſtrians took 140 pieces of artillery, and deſtroyed the trenches of the French; at the ſame time ſupplying themſelves with proviſions for a long time. However, on the 24th of Auguſt (17th Fructidor), the French General, Sahuguet, blockaded the town again, after a bloody battle upon the bridges of Governolo and Borgoforte. At this period the fortreſs contained 4000 ſick. On the 12th of September, General Wurmſer, not having ſecured a good retreat after the battle of Baſſano, was obliged to throw himſelf, with his column of 5000 men, into Milan, to avoid being made priſoners. On the 14th of September, at day-break, the Auſtrians were attacked in their entrenched camp before Mantua, and they repelled the French; but on the 15th, the Auſtrians were forced to retreat into the town, after a long reſiſtance, and a loſs of 2,500 men, and twenty cannon.

The

The important poſt and ſuburb of St. Giorgio, which was ſo neceſſary for the protection of the town, was now carried by the French, together with the Tête de Pont. From the 16th of September to the 18th of October, there were daily ſkirmiſhes between the French and the garriſon, but the latter were always driven back with great loſs, and on the 8th of October, the fortreſs was completely blockaded. On the 9th of October, a gunpowder-magazine blew up. On the 23d of November, General Wurmſer, in perſon, made the third ſortie, but ineffectually, and was forced to withdraw into the town, after a bloody conteſt, with the loſs of one howitzer, two cannon, and 200 priſoners. On the 15th of January, General Provera, advanced to the relief of the beſieged town, at the head of 6000 men, including the volunteers of Vienna, and penetrated as far as the ſtrongly-

fortified

fortified ſuburb of St. Giorgio; but being neither ſupported from the fortreſs, nor the corps of General Alvinzi, he was compelled, after a ſtubborn reſiſtance, on the 16th of January, to ſurrender himſelf to the French with his whole corps, and all the proviſions and ammunition deſtined for the fortreſs, which now began to experience the greateſt want of medicines. This laſt hope being fruſtrated, and every means of defence exhauſted, the unfortunate General, Wurmſer, reſolved finally, on the 2d of February, 1797, to ſurrender the fortreſs by capitulation, to the general of diviſion, Serrurier. With this conqueſt, the French alſo obtained 559 pieces of cannon, including heavy artillery, mortars, howitzers, &c. 17,115 pieces of ſmall arms for cavalry and infantry, a quantity of wood and other things, deſtined for the uſe of the artillery, 4,484 piſtols, 201,500 pounds of new and

old

old iron, 156,000 leaden balls, 529,000 pounds of gunpowder, 1,214,000 cartridges for the infantry, and 160,228 ditto for the cavalry, 220,753 balls and cartridges for heavy artillery, 3,828 pounds of old iron for cannons of heavy caliber; farther, the whole of the field-equipage belonging to the diviſion of General Wurmſer, thirty-eight pieces of heavy artillery, and 9,716 cartridges belonging to them, 184 gunpowder and other waggons, an equipage of twenty-five pontoons, beſides the arms of the garriſons, who, after having marched out of the town with drums beating and colours flying, laid them down on the glacis of the fortreſs. Two miles from Mantua, in the territory called the Seraglio, are the former poſſeſſions of Auguſtus, generally termed

The Virgilian Fields, or La Virgiliana, with

with the village Pietola or Pietole, formerly Andes, where Virgil was born. In the environs of La Virgiliana, is a grotto, which was the favourite place of the poet Virgil, and where he compoſed many of his poems.

Curtatone, on the Lake of Mincio; whence a canal runs into the Po.

Mezalana, and Montanera, on the Seriola Marchionella.

Borgoforte, a fortified town on the Po, with a bridge. Here the above-mentioned canal falls into the Po.

Tor d'Oglio, a village near the influx of the Oglio into the Po, and Scorzola, on the Po, oppoſite the mouth of the river Zero.

Viadana, is a fruitful town on the Po; Bocca, a ſmall town.

St. Michele, a ſmall town on the Oglio, as alſo Marcaria, or St. Martino di Marcaria, with a caſtle on the Oglio, and a bridge.

Redoldeſco, a ſmall town, on the river Tarcajo.

Caneto, on the Oglio, near which town, the Chieſe, formerly the Berteriac, falls into the Po. In the environs of this place, many battles were fought.

Uſtiano, a town on the Oglio; and Gazolo, a ſmall town with a fine caſtle, on the Seriola Pubego.

Caſtiglione delle Stiviere, on an eminence,

nence, with a caſtle, was the *ci-devant* capital of a principality of the ſame name. It has eight churches, and 5000 ſouls. Here a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Auſtrians, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1796, which laſted eight hours, and terminated to the diſadvantage of the latter.

Solferino, a town, and the capital of a former principality of the ſame name. Capriana, Guidizzolo, Medoli, and Caſtel Guiſee, are ſmall towns.

Merlengo, and Goito, are towns ſituated on the Mincio, with a bridge towards the town Palazina, which lies on the left bank of that river.

Mapello, ſituated on the right, and Rivolta on the left bank of the Mincio, which

falls here into the lake of Mantua, are ſmall towns.

Marmirvolo, north of Mantua, is a village with a caſtle, as alſo Caſtiglione Montanano.

Le Due Caſtelli, a ſmall town, with a caſtle; where, on the 14th of September, 1796, a warm, but indeciſive, battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians.

Caſtellaea, a ſmall town, where, on the 12th of September, 1796, an obſtinate battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the French, the former making 300 French priſoners.

Roncoferrato, Poletto, Governolo, formerly Ambuletum, on the Mincio. Sachetta, on the Mincio, which falls here into

to

to the Po; and Oſtiglia, formerly Hoſtilia, on the Po, are ſmall towns.

Lebiede, Levada, Tonfiolo, and Correggiolo, on the Po, are market-towns.

Montagiana, on the Po, a ſmall town, oppoſite Borgoforte, and St. Benedetto, on the Po; the richeſt and fineſt convent of that order in all Italy, where the celebrated Counteſs Mathilde died and was buried.

Revere, on the Po, a ſmall town oppoſite Oſtiglia, likewiſe Boggio or Poggio, ſouth of the former, and Quiſtello on the Secchia, where, in 1734, the allied armies of France and Sardinia were driven from their entrenched camp by the Auſtrians.

Gonzaga, a market-town, with a fine caſtle; from this place, the former Dukes

of Mantua take their origin.—Luzzaro, a ſmall town on the Po, which receives here the Creſtolo. Not far from hence, a bloody battle was fought, in 1702, between Prince Eugene, and the Duke de Vendome, in which the latter was defeated; and, in 1734, the Auſtrian and French armies had another ſevere conteſt here.

Guaſtalla, the capital of a former duke-dom of the ſame name, is badly built, on the river Croſtolo, with a bridge. Here a bloody engagement took place between the Auſtrian and French armies, in 1734, and was gained by the former.

13. *The Department of the Croſtolo* comprehends a part of the former Duchy of Modena, and contains 172,587 inhabitants, of which twelve repreſentatives are returned to Milan.

Reggio,

Reggio, in former times called Regium Lepedi, in a fine country, on the rivers Teſſone and Creſtolo, is handſomely and regularly built; it is the chief town of the department, and the ſee of a biſhop. It contains 24,000 ſouls, who partly maintain themſelves by manufactures, and partly by the great fair which is annually held in this place. Its fortified citadel was taken from the French, in 1706, by the Auſtrians; and on the 26th of Auguſt, 1796, its inhabitants were the firſt, of all the Italians, to renounce their allegiance to their Sovereign, Hercules III, who had fled to Venice. They took up arms on the 28th of Auguſt, drove away the ducal functionaries and ſoldiers, and ſolicited the protection of General Buonaparte, who cauſed a body of French troops to march into the town, on the 3d of September, proclaimed the liberty of the inhabitants, and inſtituted a

Legiſlative Committee, who took the oath of allegiance to the French Republic. This Committee immediately eſtabliſhed a national guard, and invited an aſſembly of the people of Reggio, Modena, Bologna, and Ferrara, to meet at Modena, where, in conſequence of the Ciſpadan Alliance, on the 10th of December, 1796, it declared itſelf one and indiviſible, which laid the foundation of the Ciſalpine Republic, into which this alliance was afterwards incorporated. Reggio is alſo the native place of the poet Arioſto.

Novellara, the capital of the former principality of the ſame name, is ſituated on a ſmall river.

Correggio, a town with a ſtrong citadel, was formerly the capital of a principality of the ſame name. From this town the painter,

painter, *Antony de Allegris*, took the name of Correggio. Fabrico, a fruitful place.

Carpi, a town on the Canal of Secchia, was formerly the capital of the principality of the ſame name, and is ſtill the ſee of a biſhop. Caſtelnuovo, a caſtle, and a ſmall place ſo called.

Rivolo, or Ralo and Novi, on the river of Parmegiana, are fruitful places.

Berſello, a town near the Po; in this neighbourhood, the Lenza falls into the Po.

Gualtero, Puviglio, Caſtelnuovo di Monti, Montechio on the Lenza, and St. Paolo on the Creſtolo, are fertile places; and where, particularly towards Reggio, an alkaline earth is found, ſometimes in powder, and at others in the form of a fatty

fatty and oleaginous kind of rotten ſtone. It is prepared into a fine, white, and ſoft flour, and is adminiſtered as a powerful remedy againſt poiſons, and in fevers, dyſentery and hypochondriacal diſeaſes. In the mountains of

Caſtello di Monte, Barnzone, and near Il Fiumetto, wells from 100 to 120 feet deep are dug, upon the ſurface of whoſe waters a reddiſh oil ſwims, but moſt abundantly in the ſpring and autumn, and is ſkimmed off every fortnight. In caſe ſuch a well dries up, the ſame well is dug deeper, or another is made. Near the

Caſtello di Monte Gibbio, ſimilar wells are to be met with; theſe continually produce a yellowiſh oil, which is the beſt in this country. It is uſed in medicines, varniſhing, and embalming.

Canoſſa,

Canoſſa, near the ſource of the Creſtolo, is a ſtrong fortreſs on a hill, where the Counteſs Mathilde received the Pope Gregory, when the Emperor, Henry IV, was compelled, by him, to remain in the yard during the ſevereſt cold, without ſhoes or ſtockings, meat or drink, dreſſed in woollen penitential clothes, and all this for the ſpace of three days; at laſt, imploring his mercy, with tears in his eyes, before he could move this haughty Pope to admit him again into the boſom of the church.

Paula, Viana, Rondinara, Montecaſtagneto, Caſtelnuovo, near Felina, Croara, Rebecco, Buſana, Valtivera, and Nigono, are ſmall towns.

14. *The Department of the Apennines* is a part of the former Duchy of Modena, comprehending the former principalities of

of Maſſa and Carrara, with the Seignory of Carfagnano, and the ſmall diſtrict of Soraggio, and contains 70,822 inhabitants, who elect ſix deputies.

Maſſa, on the river Frigido, near the Mediterranean, is a fertile place; alternately with Carrara, the capital of the department, and is the ſee of a biſhop.

Carrara, alſo the capital of the department, is a fertile place on a hill; in the environs, the celebrated Carrara marble is produced.

Antonio, Bidizano, Collonato, Gragnona, Lavacchio, Marco, Moneta, Nicola, Lavenza, with a ſmall harbour, are plentiful places.

Caſtelnuovo di Carfagnano, on the Secchia,

chia, is a rich town, in whoſe vicinity the ſmall, but very ſtrong town,

Mont Alphonſo, is ſituated.

Metello, Rocca, Villa Bricca, and Campo Grande, are ſmall towns, in the Appennines, and appertain to a little territory, commonly called Sorragio.

15. *The Department of the Panaro* is alſo a part of the former Duchy of Modena and Mirandola, and contains 211,448 inhabitants, who elect fifteen repreſentatives.

Modena *(Mutina)* is ſituated in an agreeable plain, between the Secchia and the Panaro, from which laſt a canal goes to the town. It is the capital of the department; the town is well-built, but the ſtreets

ſtreets narrow, with obſcure and low arches, beneath which one may walk through the whole town, which contains 20,000 ſouls. The Strada Maeſtra is the fineſt; and the former Duke, Francis III, contributed more than any to the beautifying of the town. There is a biſhop, an univerſity, and, among the fifty-one churches, that formerly belonging to the Jeſuits is the fineſt. Of all the public buildings, the moſt beautiful is the *ci-devant* ducal palace, which is ſituated in the beſt part of the town, ſtanding quite alone in the midſt of a large ſquare. This town was, in a great meaſure, diſburdened of its immenſe riches in books, paintings, drawings, copper-engravings, rare objects of natural hiſtory, coins, wrought precious ſtones, &c. by the French, on their taking poſſeſſion of it, on the 20th of June, 1796. It is well fortified, and protected on the ſouth by

by the fort Urbino, which is furniſhed with baſtions, walls, ditches, and a covered way. Notwithſtanding this, the French took it, on the 20th of June, 1796, without drawing a ſingle ſword; made the garriſon, conſiſting of 300 men, priſoners; at the ſame time, fifty cannon, a quantity of ammunition, 500 rifled guns, and proviſion for 600 men for two months, fell into their hands. The inhabitants of this town are cunning and active, but good-natured, honeſt, open-hearted, fond of amuſement, particularly excelling in pantomime, and very hoſpitable to ſtrangers: they carry on manufactures of ſilk, the culture of oil and wine, and a conſiderable trade in other commodities. In October, 1796, the deputies of the Ciſpadan Alliance, being aſſembled here, proclaimed the liberty and independence of the people.

Nonantola,

Nonantola, on the Panaro, Baſtia, Finale, on the ſame river, St. Felice, St. Martino, on the Secchia, Solea and Marzaglia, are very fruitful places.

Rubiera, on the river of the ſame name, is a fort, and a ſmall town.

Saſſuolo, near the Secchia, is a ſmall town, with a caſtle. Two miles from hence is an aperture in the earth, called La Salſa, which frequently throws out ſmoke, flames, and aſhes, with a ſulphureous ſmell, to the height of 120 feet, particularly in the ſpring and autumn; this is ſometimes attended with great noiſe; and the whole hill is ſterile, and, when the eruption begins, the petroleum wells become muddy: many petrified ſubſtances are found here. Near

Quercola and Al Saſſo, yellow amber is produced

produced from a ſoil that abounds with petroleum.

Formignie, Spezzano, Caſtel Nuovo, Caſtel Vetro, Levizano, Spilamberto, on the Panaro; Vignola, on the ſame river, the native town of the celebrated *Louis Antony Muratori*; Scandiano with a caſtle; Torricella, Caatel Grande, St. Romano, Valeſtra, Dinazzano, Piano, and Pantane, are all towns, moſtly populous and fertile.

Fonano, Ronca di Scaglia, Seſtola, Gaja, Acquaria with medical wells, &c. are ſmall towns, in the territory of Frignano.

Mirandola, a fortified town, with a citadel, is the ſee of a biſhop.

Concordia, a town on the Secchia; Quarantola and Foſſa, are fruitful places.

16. *The Department of the Reno* is a part of the province of Bologna, or *Il Bologneſe*, and formerly papal, having been annexed by Pope Julius II to his eſtates, during the Venetian war. This territory contains, in the whole, 308 towns, villages, &c. In the year 1771, this county was inhabited by only 1,666,000 ſouls, of whom ſome are annexed to the department of Upper Padua. In 1797, and at the creation of the department of Reno, it contained 199,300 inhabitants, who return fifteen deputies.

Bologna (*Bononia*, formerly *Felſina*), at preſent called La Graſſe, on account of the fatneſs of its fertile ſoil, is ſituated at the bottom of the Appennines, between the rivers Reno and Savena, in a fertile plain; was, after Rome, the beſt and moſt opulent city of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates; and is,

at

at preſent, the capital of the department, and, next to Milan, the moſt important of the Republic. It is ſix miles in circumference, has many churches and houſes decorated with the fineſt and moſt valuable paintings; but the arched paſſages, or piazzas, that are before moſt of the houſes, and by which the ſecond ſtories are ſupported, conſiderably injure the appearance of the town. The cathedral church of the archbiſhop is built entirely on a modern plan; and the collegiate church of St. Petronius, in which the coronation of the Emperor, Charles V, was performed by Pope Clement VII (A.D. 1530), is the moſt beautiful in the town, and particularly famous, on account of the meridian, 180 feet long, drawn through it by the celebrated Joſ. Dom. Caſſini. This meridian conſiſts of a metal line, nearly the thickneſs of a finger, inſerted in white marble on the ground, and

in the ſouthern arch of the church there is a hole, through which the rays of the ſun, falling on this line, indicate the true meridian, throughout the whole year. The quadrangular ſteeple, Degli Aſinelli, is 371 feet high, and near it ſtands the ſteeple of the Gariſanda, 130 feet high, and is alſo quadrangular; the latter of which, from the ſinking of its foundation, has become ſo oblique, that a plumb-line, let down from the ſide of its inclination, will deviate full ſeven feet from the baſe. The former palace of the vice-legate, &c. is ſituated in the great market-place, and contains the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory, Manuſcripts, &c. left by the learned Ulyſſes Aldrovandi; likewiſe a little armoury; and in the yard there is a ſmall botanical garden. The Univerſity is very ancient, and the School of Anatomy, which is amphitheatrically built, wainſcotted with cypreſs-

cypreſs-wood, and ornamented with the buſts and ſtatues of the moſt celebrated phyſicians of this city, conſtitutes one of the moſt beautiful parts of the building, called *Il Studio*. The Academy of Sciences, called *Benonienſe Scientiarum & Artium Inſtitutum*, inſtituted by the celebrated Count Lud. Ferd. Marſigli, in the year 1712, and ſolemnly opened in 1714, was united with the *Academia Clementina bonarum Artium*, inſtituted by Pope Clement XI, which is one of the beſt ſchools for painting and ſculpture. In this building are a library, an obſervatory, a cabinet of natural hiſtory, and of the arts, which was one of the moſt conſiderable in Europe, an anatomical theatre, an excellent printing-houſe, public-ſchools, and apartments for the painters, ſculptors, &c.; all which inſtitutions, are greatly indebted to Pope Benedict XIV,

who was a native of Bologna. In 1771, the number of inhabitants amounted only to 69,239; but in 1797, they conſiſted of 80,000, and are very induſtrious people. In the many thread manufactories, for the purpoſe of which mills are erected along the river Meno, a great quantity of ſilk-thread of an inferior quality is fabricated; and the damaſks, ſattins, taffetas, velvets and gauzes, are in the greateſt reputation. A briſk trade is likewiſe carried on in flax, ſilk-ſtockings, hemp, oil, wine, all kinds of wrought nut-tree wood, ſweatmeats of quinces, various perfumes, ſoap, ſnuff, treacle, many articles wrought in mountain-chryſtal, artificial flowers, and fruit made of wax. The bottle of Bologna, which will endure the hardeſt blow externally, but burſts if the ſmalleſt pebble be thrown into it, was invented here by the learned Paul Baptiſta Balbus;

but

but it is at preſent imitated and ſold, for the ſake of this experiment, in other countries. On the 19th of June, 1796, the French entered the town, and, on the 20th, General Buonaparte arrived, and proclaimed the liberty of the city, after having taken priſoners the legate and officers of the Pope. Near Bologna on a hill ſtands a convent, called

St. Michele, in Boſco, one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful buildings of the kind, in Italy: it commands an excellent proſpect, and has a well-regulated library. Two miles from Bologna, near the Appennines, on the hill of Paderno, and the parts adjacent, is found the famous *Bononion ſtone*, or *Bologna ſpar*, which is extracted from a ſpecies of *poniroſus vitriolatus*. Three miles from the town, on the Monte della Guardia (a hill clothed with excellent vines), ſtands the Dominican nunnery, called Ma-

donna di St. Luca, which was formerly very celebrated, from a ſuppoſition that St. Luke himſelf painted one of the images of the Virgin Mary. This image was conveyed every year to Bologna, under a diſcharge of artillery; and, for the convenience of this proceſſion, a covered gallery was erected the whole way to Bologna.

Caſtello San Pietro, is on the road to Imola; Serravalle, near the Panaro, has a ſaline well which affords great relief in bowel-complaints; Bergato, on the Reno; Bagni della Porretra, which has ſeveral warm ſprings; Caſio, on the river Reno; Caſtiglione de Gatti, and Lojano, formerly a fortreſs, but now only an inn, or poſt-houſe; all theſe are fruitful places.

17. *The Department of Upper Padua* is alſo a part of the Bologneſe territory, and has

has 96,552 inhabitants, who elect ſix deputies.

Cento, a rich town, is the capital of the department; and, ſince 1755, has been the ſee of a biſhop.

Caſtel Franco, a ſmall town, on the road to Modena; San Giovanni; Crepalcuore; Bentivoglio; Budrio, which has a caſtle; Varignana; Medicina; and Molinella, ſituated on a navigable river, are likewiſe ſmall towns.

18. *The Department of the Lower Po* conſiſts of the province formerly called the dukedom of Ferrara, and contains 150,000 ſouls, who elect twelve repreſentatives.

Ferrara, an ancient and large, but poor, city, ſituated on the Po, is the capital of the

the department; it has a citadel, erected by Pope Clement VIII. In the town is a caſtle, ſurrounded with ditches, walls, and turrets; the ſtreets are long and broad; the houſes tolerably well-built. It has a good market-place; is an archbiſhopric; has more than 100 churches, an univerſity founded in 1391, by Pope Boniface IX, a drawing-academy, and 30,000 inhabitants, including 1,600 Jews, who carry on the ſilk-manufacture, and other trades. On the 21ſt of June, 1796, the French arrived in this town, and eſtabliſhed the republican conſtitution.

Oſtellato, Maſſa, Codigoro, Lago, and Santo, are ſmall market-towns, ſituated on an iſthmus, projecting into a marſhy lake, in which lies

Comacchio *(Comaclium*, or *Cimaculum)*, a town

a town which has a biſhop, and ſome ſalt mines.

Fuſignano is a market town; as is Bagna Cavallo (formerly *Ad Caballos)*, which was celebrated on account of the painter *Romenghi*, who named himſelf after this place. Cotignolo, formerly a fortified place, which alſo gave to a famous painter the ſurname of *Lugo:* this town was plundered and deſtroyed on the 13th of July, 1796, by the French, in conſequence of a revolt. Lombarda, Argenta, Porto Maggiore, Bondeno, Stellata, Figaruolo (the three latter ſituated on the Po), Trecenta, Creſpino, and Papozze (the two latter on the Po), Ariano, or *Caſtrum Arriani*, on an arm of the Po, and the Oratory della Meſola, or Miſula, on an arm of the Po, near the ſea.

19. *The*

19. *The Department of the Lamone, or Amone.*

contains the greater part of the territory of Romagna, or Romandiola, formerly papal, with 176,000 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies to both councils.

Faenza *(Faventia)* a fortified town on the Amone, or Lamone, out of which river runs a canal, which, after paſſing through the town, rejoins the Lamone. On this canal is built a ſtone bridge with turrets, which leads to a ſuburb partly fortified. It is the capital of the department, and the ſee of a biſhop; and has, excluſive of the cathedral, twenty-eight tolerably fine pariſh-churches, a market-place, decorated with a fine marble fountain, and 20,000 ſouls, who make a great quantity of faience porcelain, of which they were the inventors, and with which they

they carry on a conſiderable trade. On the 21ſt of July, 1796, the French entered this place, declaring the inhabitants free Republicans, who, as a mark of gratitude, erected a ſplendid triumphal arch, with a Latin inſcription, in honour of General Buonaparte.

The ſmaller towns are:

Briſighella, on the river Amone; Toſſignano on the Santerno; and Cuſſiamo on the Senio.

Imola (formerly *Forum Cornelii*), ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Santerno; and on the road to Bologna is a pleaſant town, ſurrounded with walls, ditches, and turrets, and provided with an ancient fortified caſtle. To this place troops were ſent, on the 11th of February, 1797, to quell a rebellion, and to meet the papal

papal army, which was ſoon defeated and diſperſed. The legion of Lombardy here ſignalized themſelves by fighting with extraordinary valour on this expedition, which was their firſt ſervice. The town is the ſee of a biſhop, and has, beſide the cathedral, twelve other churches.

Granaruolo and Muſſis, or Muſſi, are ſmall towns.

Ravenna, formerly a very conſiderable town, but now fallen to decay, is ſituated in a marſhy country, between the two rivers, Ronco and Montone, near the ſea. It has an archbiſhop, a cathedral, twenty-one pariſh-churches, a large market-place, and 15,000 inhabitants, who poſſeſs many ſilk manufactories, and a conſiderable commerce: here is alſo to be ſeen the tomb of the poet *Dante*.

Forli,

Forli, on a little river which falls into the Ronco, is a town ſituated in a fertile country, has a biſhop, and ten pariſh-churches. In its vicinity formerly ſtood the town called *Forum Livii*, whoſe inhabitants, in the courſe of time, retired to Forli, and, at preſent, conſiſt of 9000 ſouls. On the 12th of February, 1797, the French troops entered the town, after having defeated the papal army. In 1521, the French troops alſo gained a victory in the neighbourhood, over the Spaniſh and Papal troops.

Forlimpopoli *(Forum Pompilii)* an open town, with a biſhop.

Meldola, a ſmall town with a caſtle, which was, in former times, the capital of a principality, belonging to the Houſe of Pamphili.

20. *The Department of the Rubicon* conſtitutes the ſmaller part of the territory of Romagna, formerly belonging to the Pope, and contains 105,009 inhabitants, by whom twelve deputies are returned to Milan.

Rimini *(Arminium)*, a town on the Marecchia, over which is ſtill a Roman bridge, built of white ſtone; it has a very inconſiderable harbour, is the chief town of the department, the ſee of a biſhop, and comprehends, beſides many fine churches and palaces, ſome remains of Roman buildings, viz. a triumphal arch, an amphitheatre, &c. It has 16,000 ſouls.

San Arcangelo, on the river Luſo, the ancient Rubico; Savignano, at the mouth of the Rubico; and Longiono, are all ſmall towns.

Cervia,

Cervia (formerly *Ficulas*) a town newly built near the ſea; the ſtreets are broad and handſome, and the houſes generally built under cover of a roof, erected for the purpoſe of ſhading and ſheltering them. This town is the ſee of a biſhop. In the vicinity is a flat piece of land, two miles in extent, into which the ſea is conveyed, in ſummer time, by means of a broad channel, which is repleniſhed with ſalt from the evaporation of the ſea water by the ſun's heat. Between Cervia and Ravenna is a large foreſt of pine trees.

Ceſenatico, a ſmall town near the ſea, moſtly inhabited by fiſhermen, has a good harbour, and a well-conſtructed canal, on the bridge of which ſtand two marble pillars of the Corinthian order.

Catolica, a village built on an eminence,

to which the Catholic Biſhops retired from the ſynod held A.D. 359 at Rimini, when they were outvoted by the partizans of Arius. A few miles from hence, toward Rimini, ſome remains of the ancient town may be obſerved, near the ſea.

Monte Scudolo on a hill, and Salodeccio, are fertile places.

Sarſina, formerly Saſſina, or Saxina, afterwards Bobium, a town on the river Savio, is the ſee of a biſhop, and a fertile place.

MARITIME

MARITIME AUSTRIA.

IN virtue of the treaty of peace of Campo Formio, the limits of Maritime Auſtria commence on the weſt ſide of the Lago di Garda, near the confines of the Tyrol, with the little river which paſſes Gardolo, and paſſing obliquely through the lake, they extend on the eaſt to Lacive, from hence acroſs to St. Giacomo; from this place they run through a ſpace of territory, 18,000 feet in length, along the left banks of the Adige, to Porto Legnano, then to the left of the White Canal, the river Tartaro, and the Canal of Poliſella, reaching the Po, the left bank of which, as far as the Adriatic Sea, conſtitutes the boundaries

of Maritime Auſtria. According to this account then, the new province is bounded on the north by the Tyrol, Carinthia, Crain, or Carniola; on the eaſt by Carinthia, Carniola, Croatia, Boſnia, and Albania; on the ſouth, throughout its whole extent, by the Gulph of Venice, the Po, the canal Poliſella, the White Canal, and the river Tartaro; on the weſt by the Ciſalpine Republic.

With regard to the geographical poſition, this province is ſituated between 28° 10′ to 37′ of longitude, and between 42° and 47° of latitude, extending from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, and forming, as it were, a golden ſeam, or border, to the Auſtrian monarchy.

SECTION

SECTION II.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

THE portion of territory which Auſtria has acquired, comprehending the lacunes and iſlands of the former Republic of Venice, contains a ſuperficial content of 865 German ſquare miles*; viz. of the continent, and the lacunes and iſles 625, of Dalmatia and Albania 240 ſquare miles; which territories have, according to the moſt recent enumeration made by the French, 3,110,000 inhabitants; namely, 2,860,000 ſouls on the continent, &c. 250,000 in Albania and Dalmatia: ſo that every ſquare mile contains 3,595 inhabitants, which conſtitutes a very conſiderable population; and although it does not, by far, equal the populouſneſs of the Netherlands, yet will, under the Auſtrian domi-

*A geographical degree contains fifteen German miles.

nion, certainly attain that proportion. The following may ſerve as a compariſon with other States. In Germany, a ſquare mile contains on an average 2,190 ſouls.

	German ſq. miles.	Inhabitants.
In France	1	2,500.
England	1	1,780.
Holland	1	3,776.
Belgium	1	4,127.
Lombardy	1	6,000.
Auſtrian hereditary dominions	1	1,050.
Bohemia	1	2,357.
Hungary and Tranſylvania	1	1,248.
Gallicia and Lodomeria	1	2,100.

All the inhabitants of Maritime Auſtria, conſiſt of, 1. The ancient original nobility, of the nobility created ſince 1290, and of the nobility who purchaſed their titles ſince the war of Candia. 2. The *Cittadinanza*, or the inferior nobility, and the moſt reſpectable families of the citizens. 3. The clergy, at the head of whom is the

the patriarch, who is entirely independent of the Pope, and ſtyles himſelf *N. N. Miſeratione Divina Patriarcha Venetiarum Dalmatiæque Primas*; is titled *Excellenza Reverendiſſima*, and muſt always be a Venetian patrician. 4. The common citizens and tradeſmen; which claſs, together with 5. The peaſants, is the moſt numerous. 6. The different foreigners reſident in the country, and of German Proteſtants, Greeks, Arminians, Jews, and Turks.

The predominant religion is the Roman Catholic, which is that of all the inhabitants (foreigners excepted), of whom 40,000 belong to religious orders. The chief of the clergy, the patriarch, dares not, on any account whatever, have the leaſt connection with the papal court, and has, in the city of Venice, only two benefices to diſpoſe of, namely the rectorſhip of his church,

and the curacy of the church of St. Bartolomeo, which curate is his perpetual vicar. In general, his authority over the licentious clergy of Venice, has been, hitherto, very limited, in conſequence of the latter appealing to the ſenate, who not only protected them, but ſhielded their extravagancies, and obſtructed alſo the convening of ſynods, the only mean for correcting the clergy. It will, therefore, be very deſirable, that, under the Auſtrian dominion, the epiſcopal authority ſhould be more extended, in order to improve the morals of the prieſts. The prelate ſecond in rank is the deacon of the church of St. Mark, for whom likewiſe it was hitherto neceſſary to be a Venetian noble. This dignitary, with all the members of his chapter, were hitherto entirely independent of the patriarch, and appointed by the Doge, ſo that their appointment, and that of the canons, prieſts,

and

and other ſervants of the church of St. Mark, is now in the gift of the emperor. The remaining clergy are divided in the ſecular, who again form ſeveral congregations, for inſtance, nine in Venice, and are, in general, the curates of the pariſhes; in the members of religious orders, who inhabit thirty monaſteries, nine-and-twenty nunneries, and are, in regard to adminiſtration and police, ſubjected to the temporal government. The religious orders, in this, as in other catholic countries, are very prejudicial to the ſecular clergy. Finally, there exiſts in this country an inquiſitorial tribunal, conſiſting of the papal nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, the father inquiſitor, a Dominican friar, and three ſenators; which inſtitution will, for the good of humanity, be aboliſhed by the Emperor, in virtue of his territorial ſupremacy. It, however, poſſeſſed but very little power, on account

account of the three ſenators who were members of this tribunal.

In general, the ſyſtem of toleration, which has been ſo beneficial to the ſtate, is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, that no ſcope is given either to theological controverſies and accuſations in religious matters (which appertain ſolely and excluſively to the province of the Omnipotent), or to the abominable abuſe of prieſtly power.

To the claſs of the clergy belong, in ſome meaſure, likewiſe, the congregations commonly called *confraternities*, or ſchools, or religious brotherhoods, which are compoſed partly of nobles, partly of *cittadini*, or gentry, and partly of tradeſmen and peaſants.

The inhabitants of the continent, of the lacunes,

lacunes and iſlands, ſpeak the Italian language, the dialect of which is peculiarly elegant at Venice and Padua; but thoſe of Dalmatia and Albania, and the neighbouring iſles, moſtly the Greek and the Illyrian languages. Erudition and the ſciences make but a very poor figure here, notwithſtanding the numerous libraries and ſchools, excluſive of the univerſity of Padua. No branch of the ſciences is cultivated, except hiſtory, and the ſtudy of politics, to which the nobility have hitherto devoted themſelves, together with comedies and novels. In architecture alone, they have excelled other nations, yet the modern architects make uſe of many tawdry ornaments, which prevailed in the 16th century. Since the death of the celebrated muſician Galuppi, in 1785, better known by the appellation of Buranello, from his native place Burano, muſic is entirely at a ſtand;

ſtand; for the preſent profeſſors of muſic (the young Giambattiſta Cimador excepted, who forms himſelf after Haydn) have nothing attracting, beſides a light manner of ſinging, neglect harmony, and both at the Opera, and in the churches, nothing but a continual repetition of rondos is heard. With reſpect to muſical inſtruments, forte-pianos and harpſichords are imported from Germany and England, but a great number of violins are drawn from the Tyrol, and ſold for Cremoneſe fiddles. The conſervatories or ſinging academies, have really retained their ancient celebrity, and form many good ſingers, both male and female.

Sculpture and painting, ſo celebrated throughout Europe, at the times of a Sanſovin, a Titian, a Veroneſe, from the years

1500

1500 to 1630, will, at preſent, hardly bear the epithet of mediocrity.

The Venetians, generally conſidered, are well-ſhaped, lively, ingenious, witty, ſenſible, uncommonly fond of amuſements; and the Patricians, or higher order of nobles, are, for the moſt part, condeſcending, civil, and officious; but the indigent *nobili*, commonly called *barnabore*, are, on the contrary, haughty and rude in their conduct towards the citizens: as for the reſt, the Venetians are diſtruſtful, verſed in the art of ſimulation, implacable when offended, and cruel in revenge, for the ſatiating of which they employ aſſaſſins. But in the charges of exceſſive voluptuouſneſs preferred againſt theſe people, in general, and with regard to the *ciciſbeate*, or the *cavalieri ſerventi*, who muſt conſtantly attend the married women without the huſbands,

huſbands, foreign writers have groſsly exaggerated the truth; for theſe charges will only come home to the men, who frequently keep miſtreſſes, or *donne mantenute*; as to ſingle women, this reproach can in no manner apply, becauſe they are moſt cloſely watched, and moſt carefully prevented from having the leaſt intercourſe with men. On the other hand, the common people of Italy are, in general, more licentious, rather inſolent, and very thieviſh. Except the nobles, no Venetian wears any particular dreſs, but clothes himſelf according to his own taſte, in the manner as in other European countries; but among the ſex, luxury has become very predominant.

SECTION III.

SOIL.

EXCLUDING the ridges of mountains towards the Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia,

Dalmatia, Albania, and Boſnia, the ſoil is, in general, flat, has few eminences, and is uncommonly fertile in every ſpecies of plants, hence the thriving of every thing which the inhabitants commit to it; ſome marſhes are, nevertheleſs, here and there to be met with, and theſe are partly, or will be entirely, drained under the Auſtrian government.

SECTION IV.

LAKES, RIVERS, CANALS, &c.

EXCLUSIVE of a part of the Lake of Garda, we ſhall alſo give an account of ſeveral others, when treating of the different places; but the marſhes, or lacunes, which were formed partly by the Adriatic Sea, and partly by the rivers deſcending from the Alps, deſerve here our particular notice: theſe lacunes are divided into five parts, according

cording to the courſe of the different rivers directed towards them; of which lacunes, only one conſtitutes properly that of Venice, and is, from Brandolo to the mouth of the river Pieve, fifty* Italian miles in length, and five in breadth, from the continent to Lido; this lacune, from the ſea ſide, and from ſouth to north, is protected from the ſea by a natural dike, ſtrengthened and fortified by art, is thirty-five miles in length, 600 feet broad, and ſerves it as a boundary. Theſe marſhes go by the appellation of quick or dead lacunes, according to their depth and motion. Six different harbours have ariſen, where the waves forced a paſſage through the dike, namely, four large ones, as, the harbours Chioggia, Malamocco, St. Niccolo, and the Porti; and two ſmall ones, viz. the harbours Lilo Mag-

* A geographical degree contains ſeventy Italian miles. *T.*

giore and St. Eraſmo, the lacune of which receives motion and life from the tide. Beſide theſe, there are more harbours in this country; for inſtance, the harbour of Goro, near the Po; the harbour of the Soba, or the mouth of the Liſenzo; the harbour of Ieſolo, near the mouth of the Piave; &c. The lacunes are interſected by many canals, which communicate with the city of Venice and the continent, extend far up the country, and connect many rivers with each other.

The great canal, Canal Grande, divides the city of Venice, and runs by Malghera, into the country of Treviſo.

The canal St. Chiara runs from Venice, by Lizza Fuſina, into the province of Padua.

The Canal of the Fondamente Nuove

goes from Venice to the river Sile, and from thence into the province of Friuli.

The Canal of the iſland St. Giorgio Maggiore, paſſes by Chioggio, into the Ciſalpine Republic.

The Canal della Giudecca runs through the city of Venice, and the Giudecca, or the diſtrict of Dorſo Duro.

The Canal di Caſtello paſſes by the Caſtle of St. Peter.

The Canal di Valle connects the Adige, near Brondolo, with the river Prenta, out of which the Canal del Torſo Oſta Fiume Nuovo, and the Canal del Brento, run farther up the country to the north. This laſt canal is connected with the Brenta Noviſſima, and the Taglio di

Brenta

Brenta Noviſſima, out of which the Canal di Rive paſſes, near Lava, into the lacunes of Venice. With the Brenta are connected, near Monanzan, the Taglio Vecchia and Nuova, and the Taglio della Foſcari, and that by means of the Upper and Lower Bondante, which unite with the Canal of Brentala Vecchia, near Bontengio.

The Canal of Bronteta.

The Canal of Brenteta and the Canal of Oſelin, meet near Malghera: the laſt paſſing near Campalto, directs its courſe in and near the Marſh of Cana and Rozzo, ultimately diſcharging itſelf into the river Sile.

The Canal del Cavelin, on the coaſt of the ſame name.

The Canal of Saccagnana, the Canal of Felice, the Canal of Capo, and the Canal of

Caligo, are all connected with the river Piave.

Among the many rivers, we ſhall mention the following only:

The Po, *vide ſupra* p. 12.

The Adige, or Etſch *(Atheſis)*, riſes in the Tyrol, near a little village, called Am Reſchen, paſſes through three lakes, receives, near Bolzano, the river Liſach, riſes in the Bremer Mountain, becomes ſoon navigable, runs through the biſhopric of Trent into the Dogad, conſtituting, from St. Giocomo, the limits between the Ciſalpine Republic and Maritime Auſtria; and from this laſt place it directs its courſe through the Auſtrian territory, finally diſcharging itſelf, below Brondolo, into the Adriatic Sea.

The

The river Brenta, which has its ſource in the two lakes of the Tyrol; the Caldonanz and Levico, enters above Ciſmone, the Feltrino paſſes near Padua, and falls, at laſt, near Brondolo and Morazano, into the lacune of Venice.

The Bachiglione riſes in the Dogad, and directs its courſe towards the lacune of Venice.

The Sile has alſo its courſe in the Dogad, which, after receiving the river Piaveſſella, near Trevigi or Treviſo, paſſing through the town in three arms, and rendered navigable by the acceſſion of ſeveral other canals, it likewiſe diſcharges into the lacune of Venice.

The Piave, riſes above Cadore, on the frontiers of the Tyrol, and Carinthia, waters the Marca Treviſana, as does alſo the river

Miſone, and falls near the coaſt of Cavalin, into the lacune of Venice.

The Livenza and the Tagliamento (the firſt of which conſtitutes, in part, the boundaries between the Marca Treviſana, and the province of Friuli; and the latter paſſes diametrically through Friuli) diſcharge themſelves into the Gulph of Venice.

The Natiſone, riſes above Cividal Friuli, paſſes near Palma Nova, unites afterwards with

The Liſonza, whoſe ſource is near Gortz, when both fall into the Adriatic Sea.

SECTION V.

CLIMATE.

The whole of this territory, Venice included, has, (according to the teſtimonies of the

the beſt Italian phyſicians, ſuch as Lud. Teſti, Romanzini, &c.) a moſt healthy atmoſphere, and the climate is ſo mild, that ſnow and ice, on the Adriatic Sea, are to be enumerated among the rarities. Only in ſome parts of Dalmatia, the marſhes occaſion morbid exhalations, and febrile diſeaſes.

SECTION VI.

PRODUCTIONS.

THE mineral kingdom affords alum, vitriol, arſenic, quickſilver, maſtic, opoponax, and tragacanth; porcelain-clay, a green dyers earth, the fineſt and moſt beautiful marble of various ſpecies and colours, mill and whet-ſtones, alabaſter, petrified ſubſtances of all kinds; cryſtal, jaſper, granites, topazes, pitch, and bitumens; ſalt, mineral-waters, namely, thoſe near Abano, in the province of Padua, and thoſe of the

Rocoaro, in the Vicentino; iron, copper, ſilver, and gold, but the working of the mountains has been hitherto very much neglected.

The vegetable creation produces, likewiſe, all ſorts of grain in abundance, yet the harveſt would be richer, were agriculture in a more perfect ſtate; for corn, and barley, and pulſe, muſt give way to the culture of wheat, maize, and rice, which are ſown in the plains. The two laſt-mentioned are more generally cultivated by the farmers, and in many diſtricts a double harveſt is reaped of maize. This ſtands on ground where wheat *(triticum hybernum)* had been previouſly ſown, and after this has been gathered, and the ground received two ploughings, a ſpecies of maize is ſown on it, which ſhoots, grows, and ripens within fifty days. But the culture of

rice,

rice, in deep and watery fields is ſtill more conſiderable and advantageous; for as this plant demands much humidity and warmth, which it is here ſupplied with, it thrives better than in any other parts of Italy. Flax and hemp are alſo cultivated by the inhabitants. Several ſorts of medicinal herbs are likewiſe found here, ſuch as the *ariſtolochia, helleb. alb. & nig. gent. rub. atropa, mandagora*, &c. truffles are in abundance. Garden-fruit, particularly ſtrawberries, melons, aſparagus, large artichokes, are in great plenty, and of exquiſite flavour. Apples, pears, oranges, cheſtnuts, almonds, figs, ſaffron, olives, oil, raiſins, and currants, are in ſuch abundance as to exceed the conſumption of the inhabitants. Some iſlands afford a little cotton; but wine and ſilk are produced in large quantities. Notwithſtanding the little pains taken in the culture of wine, the harveſt is continually luxuriant,

luxuriant, and the wine of the hills is better, and therefore dearer, than that of the plains. If the vintners would take greater pains in preſſing the wine, and beſtow greater attention on the muſt, it would excel, not only the French, but alſo the Spaniſh and Grecian wines, while at preſent it ſeldom bears a long journey by land, or a ſea-voyage; and previous to the experiments of Fabio Aſquini, was quite unfit for both purpoſes. For this ingenious vintner made an experiment with the picolit (a kind of the beſt wine, that grows in Friuli), and found, that by properly ſelecting the grapes, and paying proper attention to the muſt and wine, it may be tranſported by ſea with ſucceſs. More conſiderable ſtill is the culture of ſilk, on the continent and in the iſles, and would be far more advantageous, if the treatment of the mulberry-trees, in uſe in the environs of

Verona,

Verona, were more generally adopted. In that country, they cut the tree cloſe to the ground, and the young ſprouts, of which layers are made, are, two or three years afterwards, ſevered from the trunk and planted. By this method, a number of well-grown trees are obtained, and the toil and labour occaſioned by nurſeries, are thus obviated. The woods, particularly thoſe belonging to the domains of the Sovereign, are of the higheſt importance to the country. The Montello, in the Marca Trevi-ſana, conſiſts of the beſt oaks; the Canſejo, in the Belluneſe, of birch, firs, and pines; and the Montanani, in Iſtria, &c. affords the beſt timber for ſhip-building. In this ſtate it was hitherto a conſtant rule, that even the fineſt oaks in private woods were to be ſold to government for the purpoſe of ſhip-building. The turpentine of this country is celebrated; but the culture of

paſtures

paſtures and meadows is, in general, neglected; the breeding of cattle, therefore, will admit of greater perfection. There is ſcarce a farmer who concerns himſelf about the breeding of horſes, although a noble ſpecies of this animal is to be met with in the Poleſine of Rovigo. This alſo holds good in regard to the breeding of mules and aſſes. The breeding of black-cattle, is, on the other hand, far more conſiderable, becauſe the farmers, in this country, plough with oxen. Notwithſtanding this, a number of fat cattle muſt be imported from Stiria, Carniola, Hungary, Boſnia, &c. owing to an erroneous principle of the farmers, who turn all arable grounds into corn lands, and therefore neglect entirely the culture of paſtures and meadows. From this principle, alſo, the breeding of ſheep is not ſo conſiderable as it ought to be, though many diſtricts produce excellent wool.

Goat

Goat and pig-breeding is alſo neglected by the generality of farmers. On the other ſide, great attention is paid to the production of honey and wax. Scorpions and vipers, uſed here for medicinal purpoſes, are in great number. The feathered race, both wild and domeſtic, is in abundance here; this cannot be ſaid of veniſon; but the numerous rivers and lakes afford excellent fiſh, and in great plenty.

SECTION VII.

MANUFACTURES, ARTS, AND COMMERCE.

Besides hardware, arms, &c. which are exported to Turkey, the inhabitants manufacture the following articles; viz. ſoap, ſugar, paper, carpets, tapeſtry, ſnuff-boxes, gold and ſilver articles, types, glaſs and plate-glaſs, beads, all kinds of cryſtal, cream of tartar, ceruſe, fine ſteel, wax-candles,

candles, white-wax, and lace, which exceeds in quality that of Brabant; hemp, linen, and woolen ſtuffs; theſe, though not of the beſt quality, are cheap and ſtrong, and are generally exported to Turkey; ſome are alſo conſumed in Italy, the Ciſalpine Republic, and Germany. The leather and the ſilk manufactures conſtitute the chief employment of the inhabitants; of which the taffetas, ſattins, velvets, brocades, and ſilk gloves, introduced by the emigrated families of Lucca, *anno* 1310, are to be claſſed among the beſt articles of that kind, manufactured in Italy. A very conſiderable traffic is carried on with theſe commodities, as well as with rice, cheeſe, and other productions of nature. This commerce, which is active with reſpect to the Adriatic, the Mediterranean Sea, and Portugal, but with regard to the reſt of Europe, partly paſſive, and partly balances merely the accounts

accounts of trade, is tranſacted by German, Grecian, and Jewiſh merchants. Prior to the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the new way to the Eaſt-Indies, by the Portugueſe, the Venetian commerce was the moſt flouriſhing in Europe; and the dominion of the ſeas, now in poſſeſſion of Great Britain, was, for a time, in the hands of the Republics of Genoa and Venice, until it was entirely engroſſed by the latter, who protected their trade by naval force. By means of Venetian merchantmen, and four ſquadrons of trading veſſels, which were annually fitted out by government, all the commodities of India, Greece, the Paleſtina, Syria, Egypt, Africa, and the Black Sea, were imported at Venice, almoſt ſolely in Venetian bottoms, and exported from thence to all parts of Europe. The merchandiſe of India, in particular, reached the Mediterranean, by three differ-

ent ways, the firſt was by the Red Sea, to the Iſthmus of Suez, in Egypt, from whence they were conveyed by land, by means of beaſts of burden, to the banks of the Nile, and from thence to Alexandria, the Amſterdam of the ancient world. The ſecond was by the Gulph of Perſia, into the Euphrates, and from thence, working up the river to Bagdad, on the Ottoman frontiers of Perſia, and further to Aleppo, Barut, and Alexandretta. The third way, was from the Ganges, by land, into the Caſpian Sea, and from thence to Aſtracan, on the mouth of the Volga. But ſince the new diſcovery of the Portugueſe, particularly ſince 1447, the commerce of the Venetians was upon the decline; and the conqueſt of Conſtantinople by the Turks, in the 16th century, haſtened the downful of the Venetian trade; ſo that the remaining traffic of the Levant, is now divided

vided among the French, Engliſh, Dutch, and Venetians.

The goods imported into Maritime Auſtria, by Venice, from Portugal, Spain, France, England, and the northern countries; from Germany, Italy, and Greece, conſiſt of coffee, ſugar, logwood, lead, tin, pepper, ginger, leather, woollen cloths, ſalmon, herrings, ſalt fiſh, iron, copper, fleecy hoſiery, indigo, cochineal, ſilk, wool, oil, almonds, ſoda, piſtachios, pitch, lemons, gall-nuts, cork, wax, honey, cotton, tar, cheeſe, hardware, gold and ſilver wire, fine woollen clothes, ſcarlets, colours, barilla for the preparation of cryſtals, Sileſia linen and hollands. The trade by land to Germany, is carried on partly by the way of Meſtro, and partly by that of Trieſt and Fiume, to Vienna, Leipzig, and Nurenberg, Munich, and Augſburg. For the trade of

the Ciſalpine Republic, Venice has, hitherto, been the ſtaple town. A natural conſequence of the decline of the Venetian commerce (compared with its ſtate in former times), was the decay of the Venetian navigation; for its ſhipping conſiſts, at preſent, of 300 or 400 veſſels, while formerly an equal number of new ſhips was fitted out yearly. The following is a ſtatement of the number of ſhips which arrive here annually with freights; viz.

Venetian - - -	169
Dutch - - -	2
Neapolitan - - -	40
Raguſan - - -	6
Papal - - -	14
Auſtrian - - -	20
Genoeſe - - -	22
Daniſh - - -	14
Swediſh - - -	6
Engliſh - - -	60
Malteſe - -	4
Total,	347

For

For the encouragement of commerce, a bank was eſtabliſhed *anno* 1587, which ſtill preſerves its original form (whereof a more particular account will be given, when we come to give a deſcription of the town), and an Inſurance Company has been formed ſince the 28th of January, 1788. With reſpect to the coins and weights hitherto in uſe, an account of theſe is alſo deferred until treating of the city of Venice.

SECTION VIII.

REVENUES.

THE ſum total of the public revenue amounted hitherto yearly to 14,000,000 livres, or about 1,260,000*l.* The exciſe on tobacco, ſalt, and oil, produced alone the fifth part of this ſum; the other taxes on articles of conſumption producing a tenth only. The remaining ſources of the public revenue exiſted in the duties laid on

exports and imports, the produce of the domains, and the annual lottery; the taxes on landed property, under the denomination of *decima* and *campatico*, the taxes on profeſſions and mechanical arts, the tythes of the clergy, and the ſale of public places. Although the neceſſary expences of the ſtate required only two-thirds of the revenue, yet the miſapplication of the public money, and the ſecret expences of the ſenate, were ſo enormous, that the national debt was almoſt yearly encreaſed, and amounts now to a conſiderable ſum.

SECTION IX.

WITH reſpect to the conſtitution of Venice, this may, for the preſent, be aſſerted with certainty, that the ariſtocratic-republican form of government has been ſuperſeded by a kingly regimen, and that a new adminiſtration will be organized ſimi-

lar

lar to that in the reſt of the Auſtrian dominions.

SECTION X.

DIVISION.

THESE new provinces are divided as follow, viz.

1. The city of Venice, with its lacunes and iſle.
2. The dogado of Venice.
3. The territory of Padua.
4. The poleſin of Rovigo.
5. The territory of Verona.
6. The territory of Vicenza.
7. The Marca Treviſana.
8. The province of Friuli.
9. Iſtria.
10. The territory of Dalmatia.
11. The four iſlands of the Quarnaro.
12. The three Dalmatian iſlands.

13. The territory of Morlachia.
14. The territory in Albania, or Lower Dalmatia.
15. The territory of Montenegro.

1. *The City of Venice, with its Lacunes and Iſles.*

Venice, Venecia, or Venetia *(Venetiae)*, the capital of the new-acquired provinces, is, at the ſame time, one of the firſt maritime and commercial towns; and from its being built upon ſeventy (according to others 150) little iſlands, ſcattered here and there, together with its ſteeples and buildings, which appear to float on the ſea, affords the traveller a delightful proſpect, both by ſea and land. It is ſituated in 45° 27′ north latitude, and 29° 50′ eaſt longitude, in the centre of lacunes, or marſhes, which were gradually covered with ſand banks, partly by the rivers flowing hither from

from the continent, and partly by the ſea, when agitated by a north-eaſterly wind; and from theſe ſaid banks originated the preſent iſles. Until the fifth century, a few fiſhermen only had taken up their abode here; but about the beginning of the fifth century, the Veneters, an ancient and free people, driven from the continent by the Goths and Huns, fled to theſe inacceſſible marſhes of the Adriatic Sea, in order to preſerve their liberty and their lives. The firſt place of abode of the Veneters, after having been expelled from Padua and Eſte, was Heraclea, afterwards called Citta Nuova, ſituated in the maritime part of Friuli, between Caorle and Ieſolo; and, after the Vandals, the Herules and Langobards had alſo penetrated to this town, by the different mouths of the rivers, and the inhabitants of Heraclea had ſeveral times riſen upon them; theſe laſt aban-

doned the town in 742, and eſtabliſhed themſelves in Malamocco, where they were troubled anew, in the year 809, by the incurſion of Pepin. This induced them to quit this place alſo, and to ſelect the iſle Rialto, the preſent centre of the city, for their conſtant reſidence, becauſe this iſland, being divided by the river Prealtus (according to Livy, on the great canal, Canalazzo, in the language of the country), appeared to them to afford the beſt ſecurity againſt foreigners. From ſimilar cauſes, the Veneters, who were expelled from Aquileja and Concordia, fixed upon Caorle and Grado, and thoſe of Altino, upon the neighbouring iſles of Torcello. All theſe new iſlanders divided themſelves into as many corporations as principal iſlands were ſcattered in the lacunes, and elected, no ſooner than in the year 814, a chief in the perſon of Agnello Participazio, an inhabitant of Herculea,

culea, to whom they gave the title of Doge (Dux, or Duke), and who, properly ſpeaking, laid the foundation of the now celebrated city of Venice, in building a palace, of which not a veſtige is at preſent remaining, and a court-chapel, and made the moſt excellent regulations for building and enlarging the city. The communication of the ſandbanks ſurrounding the Rialto, was effected by means of wooden bridges, and the conſtruction of little canals, which ſtill interſect the town. The increaſe of Rialto was ſo rapid, that this iſle, from the careful draining of the marſhes, and the unremitting labour beſtowed on turning them in arable ground, in a period not entirely including 200 years, could be claſſed among the moſt populous and powerful town of thoſe times; as for the reſt, that part of the town called Dorſo Duro, ſituated between the great Canal della Zuecca, and the

weſt

weſt part of the iſland Spinalunga, now Zuecca, were the lateſt in being more inhabited and populous; for Dorſo Duro was, in the beginning, inhabited by fiſhermen and working people only, who guarded the ducal palace, and by the expelled and re-admitted powerful families of Barbolain, Iſleoli, and Servi, who had murdered the Doge Tietro Tratonia, and built Zuecca, which was left to them by the Doge Orſo Participazio. Nearly about this period, the name of Rialto vaniſhed gradually, and the town was, for the firſt time, called Venetiae, and afterwards Venetia. Notwithſtanding the rapid riſe and increaſe of the proſperity of Venice, the Doge Peter Ziani made a propoſal in the aſſembly of the people, held in the thirteenth century, the tendency of which was nothing leſs than a general emigration from Venice to Conſtantinople; and which would certainly

tainly have taken place, but for the excellent ſpeech of the noble and venerable Procurator Anzolo Falier: the queſtion, however, being ballotted for, a majority of two votes decided againſt the expedition. Until then, the city was divided into *contradi*, i. e. pariſhes; but, in the year 1169, the Doge Viral Michieli, eſtabliſhed thoſe diviſions known at preſent under the name of *ſeſtieri*, or diſtricts. All the houſes, except a few, were built of wood; and only the repeated and great conflagrations in the twelfth century, could urge the inhabitants to build houſes in ſtone, and afterwards to erect magnificent palaces; for example, in the year 1105, a fire broke out, which conſumed the greateſt part of the town; and in the years 1115, 1120, 1139, and 1168, ſimilar events took place. At the end of the twelfth century, the circumference of the town was nearly as it

is now, and had magnificent buildings, particularly on the great canal; but the public places, ſtreets, bridges, &c. were in a ſad condition. The foundation of every building and bridge was, as early as that period, laid upon piles of oak, elm, and elder trees, and the interſtices filled with maſonry; as otherwiſe the lighteſt building would ſink. The ſtreets are dark, and often ſo very narrow, that it is ſcarce poſſible for two perſons to walk abreaſt, and the broadeſt ſtreet is hardly twenty feet in width. There are, beſides, many canals, which have, on both ſides, paved footways, extending from the border of the canal to the houſes, one foot width, and called *fondamente*. In order to go from one ſtreet into the other, the gondolas have been made uſe of, ſince 1327, inſtead of the inconvenient carriages then in vogue: the former are light, narrow, thirty feet in length,

length, and amount to 10,000 in number. The average price of a gondola is 150 ducats, and the expences attending it annually, 400 ducats. Excluſive of the gondolas, there are other boats for various purpoſes; for example, the *batelli*, the *peotte*, the *peottini*, the *remurchi*, &c. The principal navigation is carried on in the great canal, called the Canalazzo, from which the remaining canals of the city derive their exiſtence. This canal is a part of that of St. Mark, which extends to the harbour of St. Niccolo, and divides itſelf into two arms, near the Dogana Delmare, one of which paſſes through the town and iſle of Giudecca, or Zuecca, hence called Canal della Zuecca, and the other through the centre of the town, and diſcharges itſelf near St. Lucia, into the lacunes. It is this great canal, which, on account of its ſhallowneſs in the years 1320-1402, was

dry, and dug out and conſtructed anew. At this moment, there are near 500 ſmall and great bridges, partly of wood and partly of ſtones, which will be more particularly deſcribed in the ſeſtieri, or diſtricts, to which they belong. The circumference of the town, which is divided into ſix ſeſtieri, is ſix miles, and it requires two hours to circumnavigate it in a gondola.

1. The ſeſtieri, or diſtrict, of St. Marco, derives its name from the court-chapel, the church of St. Marco, which is ornamented with ten ſplendid altars, and its origin, according to common tradition, extends as far back as the year 828, and was immediately dependent on the former doges. This church is ſituated in the ſquare of St. Marco, and celebrated for its maſſy architecture, its circumference, the laviſh hand with which the choiceſt and moſt valuable

of

of oriental marble is applied to it, its riches, and its workmanſhip, part of which is moſaic, and is indebted for its exiſtence to the Venetian burghers, Buano Tribuno, of Malamocco, and Ruſtico, of Torcello, who brought the pretended corpſe of the Evangeliſt St. Mark, from Alexandria to Venice, although the convent of Reichenau, ſituated on the Bodenſee, boaſts alſo to poſſeſs this corpſe. The foundation of this church was laid by the then reigning Doge, Juſtinian, or Agnello Partecipazio, whoſe family have enriched and built many convents and churches. As the greater part of this church, and the palace of the doge, were ſet on fire by the people, who had revolted againſt the Doge Peter Candiano IV, the Doges, Peter Orſolo I, and II, cauſed the church to be erected upon a more extenſive and ſplendid plan, and in the form it now ſtands; and for this purpoſe, they ſent for the

the moſt celebrated architects of Conſtantinople. Though the ſucceſſors of theſe doges, purſued their plans, and followed their examples, yet it laſted nearly a century before this building (which is erected in the Gothic taſte, and according to the five orders of architecture) was entirely finiſhed under the Doge Domenico Cantarini, in the year 1071. Under his ſucceſſor, the Doge Domenico Selvo, this church began to be adorned with the moſt precious of oriental and Grecian marble; and the ſplendid moſaic work was commenced, which, in part, is ſo eminently excellent, that many a miſtaken judge took it, at the firſt ſight, to conſiſt of paintings by the firſt maſters. This ſtrong and maſſy church, the parts of which are ſo well connected and joined to each other, ſtands on a firm foundation, in the form of a croſs, with its head to the eaſt, its foot to the weſt, its

right

right arm to the north, and with its left to the ſouth; its circumference is ſurrounded with a hall, which commences at the foot, encircles the whole, and joins the middle of the croſs; its length, from the great gate of the church to the chief altar, meaſures 220 Venetian feet, and the breadth, along the beams of the croſs, 180 feet; the height, excluding the figures and ornaments, ſixty-five feet, its breadth 152, and the whole circumference 950 feet. The external front, which is divided into two orders oppoſite the ſquare, conſiſts of five great arches, with five gates of bronze, fourteen pillars of porphyry, thirty-three of verde antico, one of ſerpentine, one of verdon, one of granite, eight of African, and 150 of Grecian marble, with capitals of the firſt order, which were formerly gilt. A gallery runs over the arches with a baluſtrade of pillars; at one end of which, towards

the ſide of the Piazzetta, ſtands a head of porphyry, in commemoration of General Carmignola, who was beheaded. Over the juſt-mentioned gallery are, likewiſe, five arches, ſupported by a double row of the moſt valuable pillars, and on each of theſe arches is placed a ſtatue, of which the middle one, repreſenting St. Mark, is eight feet high, and is the largeſt; under it lies a lion of gilt bronze, four feet high, and ſeven long, with an open book, on which are written the words *Pax tibi Marce, Evangeliſta meus*; and under this lion, immediately in the centre, are the four celebrated horſes of the ſun, of gilt copper, which Conſtantine cauſed to be conveyed from Rome to Conſtantinople, together with the car of the ſun, and the Doge Martin Zeno from Conſtantinople to Venice, after the former town had been taken by the cruſaders. Excluſively of theſe, there are four other

other evangeliſts of marble, an announcing angel, and a Virgin Mary. The five ſplendid cupolas, of which that in the centre is the largeſt, are, like the reſt of the roof, covered with lead, and have at the top, a capital, ſupported by ſmall pillars, and terminate in a gilt croſs of copper, with ſeveral balls, and a weather-cock. The front of both orders, towards St. Baſſo, in the herb-market, has alſo ſimilar arches, 124 pillars, one of which is of porphyry, the others of Grecian marble, arranged in the form of half-moons and galleries, and all over covered with Grecian marble, porphyry, verde antico, and African marble. The five figures on the top of the arches, repreſent the three theological, and the two cardinal virtues, prudence and moderation. Under the capitals, between the half-moons, are four fathers of the church. The third front, towards the

Piazzetta, is likewiſe of the ſame order, and the gate which ſtands in the centre, is elegantly laid in with fine verde antico, and the windows are decorated with ſuperb Grecian work, occidental jaſpis, and verde antico. The handkerchief of Jeſus Chriſt, and the Virgin Mary, are in moſaic painting; whom the poor delinquents, on paſſing by, implore for the laſt time, when led to the place of execution; and the ſtudents of St. Fantin, who attend them always, light here two black wax-tapers. Of the ſixty-ſeven pillars of which this front conſiſts, five are of verde antico, two of porphyry, one of ſerpentine, three of granite, four of Ardeſian, four of very fine, and the remaining fifty-eight of Grecian, marble. The whole wall of the place, where the treaſure of the church (ſo rich in gold, ſilver, and jewels) is kept, is decorated with all ſorts of marble, and ſome pieces in *baſſo-relievo*.

relievo. It contains an old illegible codex of the evangeliſts, written on parchment. The hall is almoſt cruciform, and from the chapel of the Cardinal Zeno, to the gate of St. John, it is 186 feet in length, eighteen broad, and twenty-two feet high, containing four pillars of great value. The architecture of the baptiſmal chapel, built in the hall, conſiſts of cupolas and arches, which are ſupported by pillars ſimilar to thoſe in the hall. The ceiling is in moſaic painting, but the walls are caſed with Grecian marble. Out of the baptiſmal chapel, a paſſage leads through a door of bronze, into a chapel alſo built within this hall, and in commemoration of Cardinal Zeno, who died in the year 1305, and left to the ſtate the whole of his conſiderable property. The altar is of bronze, by John Campanato, made in the year 1515; the altar-piece repreſents the Virgin Mary, St.

Peter, and John the Baptiſt, in full length. The inſide of the principal gate, which conveys out of the hall into the church, by the central arch of the firſt portal, is made of the fineſt braſs, and laid in with ſeveral ſacred figures of the fineſt ſilver. At ſome diſtance from the holy waterpot, under the little nave, ſtands the magnificent altar of marble, called del Capitello, the cover of which conſiſts of a plate of oriental agate, one foot thick, and nine inches high. The great cupola of this church, which is eight feet high, and thirty-four broad, riſes in the centre of this ſtupendous fabric, and the choir is ſeparated by a baluſtrade of marble, made in the year 1339. The fourteen ſtatues, which are 4½ feet high, and wrought with great art and taſte, and in the fineſt marble, repreſent the Madonna, St. Mark, and the twelve apoſtles; and in the centre of them, ſtand a crucifix of maſſy ſilver,

ſilver, with four evangeliſts in the corners. On the other ſide, ſtands the great altar, with St. Mark, and in its four corners are four fathers of the Latin church. In the middle of the ſanctuary, a ſplendid altar is placed under a gallery, which is ſupported by four very handſome pillars of oriental alabaſter, and decorated with thirty-ſix ſcriptural paintings in baſſo relievo. This altar is open in the front, but its ſides and hind-part, are ſurrounded with a baluſtrade. The altar-board conſiſts of a plate of red Veroneſe marble, ſix feet in breadth; but the reſt is of Iſtrian marble. In a ſtone coffin within this altar, is another coffin of bronze, containing the corpſe of St. Mark, brought hither *anno* 1094. Under the gallery we obſerve the Madonna, and the angel Gabriel, ſtanding on two beautiful pillars of verde antico, and the elegant ſtatues of the four

evangeliſts; and the four fathers of the church, rather more than two feet high, caſt by Sanſovin, in bronze, are placed on the anterior part of the baluſtrade. Upon the altar-board, brought hither from Conſtantinople, commonly called the golden altar, various figures are painted in gold and ſilver, in the antique Grecian ſtyle, and adorned by the Doge Andreas Dandolo, with other valuable articles, as 1,300 pearls, 400 granites, ninety amethyſts, 300 ſapphires, 300 emeralds, fifteen rubin balais, four topazes, &c. Behind the high altar, under the cornice, is a large niche, divided into three ſmaller ones, and the beautiful altar del ſacramento. On the right of this altar, is the elegant door of the ſacriſty, made of bronze, by Sanſovin, and decorated with the interment and reſurrection of Chriſt, in *baſſo relievo*. The little door of the ſacriſty leads to the chapel of St. Peter,

Peter, ſituated on the right of the chief altar. This chapel contains an altar of marble, and the ſaint's ſtatue. On the principal altar, we find the chapel of St. Clemens, with ſimilar altars, and of the ſame architecture; with this difference, however, that in lieu of the altar-piece, the Madonna is repreſented in *alto relievo*, with the Infant, Saint Peter, and Clemens by her ſide. Theſe three chapels form the head of the cruciform church. Having deſcended a few ſteps, we come under the great cupola, where, towards the left arm, we view a moſt ſplendid octagon of the fineſt marble, repreſenting a double pulpit, in which the goſpel and epiſtles are ſung, and ſermons preached five times a-year. Near it is the ſmall altar, built in the year 1334, and dedicated to St. Paul, ſupported by two pillars, modernized and adorned with the moſt beautiful marble by the Doge Chriſ-

topher

topher Moro. At no great diſtance, a door of bronze conveys into the chapel of St. Iſiodorus, built by the Doge Andrea Dandolo. Here he cauſed the corpſe of the juſt-mentioned ſaint, brought to Venice from the iſland of Icio, to be depoſited in a marble coffin. From this place we come to the chapel of the Madonna de Maſcoli, built in 1430, under the Doge Francis Faſcari, with an altar, having three niches, which contain a Virgin Mary with the child, and ſidewards the Saints Mark and John, the whole wrought in fine marble. On the oppoſite ſide, ſtands the ſuperb altar, della Croce, adorned with pillars; the miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, decked with a profuſion of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. This image was ſent to Venice by the Doge Henry Dandolo, after the capture of Conſtantinople. Beſides the octagon aforementioned, there is another in the right

arm

arm of the church, under the ſmall cupola, towards the ducal palace, ſupported by nine pillars of marble, and denominated Bigonzo; here the ſingers and caſtrates ſing on ſolemn occaſions, and the new elected doge is preſented to the people. On this ſide ſtands alſo the altar St. Jacobo, ornamented with beautiful pillars, which was erected under Doge Chriſtopher Moro.

The palace of St. Mark is immediately contiguous to the church of St. Mark.

The above-mentioned doge, Agnello Participazio, laid the foundation to this place, and erected the firſt building, which, together with the church, was greatly damaged by the above-mentioned conflagration, in the year 976. This great palace, therefore, differs widely from the firſt, and has, ſince its firſt conſtruction

(after

(after having obtained its preſent circumference, in the fourteenth century), undergone various alterations in neceſſary parts, and thorough repairs ſince; beſides the above fire, it alſo ſuffered much from ſevere conflagrations, in the years 1106, 1477, and particularly in the year 1577. This maſſy and ſtupendous building, of Gothic or rather Mooriſh architecture, joins the church of St. Mark on the north, the Canal del Palazzo on the eaſt, on the ſouth it extends as far as the ſmall ſquare and canal of St. Mark, oppoſite the iſle of St. Giorgio Maggiore, and on the weſt it joins the Piazzetta, fronting the mint and the library. The two principal fronts of this palace, conſiſt of ſquare pieces of red and white marble; but the front that faces the canal, is compoſed of Iſtrian marble: under the ſuperior part, a hall, adorned with Mooriſh pillars, runs along the front, and in the

ſame

ſame taſte; painted arches are placed at the bottom, the pedeſtals of which are, at preſent, under ground, on account of the earth having been much elevated. This arcade contains 201 feet in length, and conſtitutes what is commonly called the Broglio. The ſecond front has an arcade of 200 feet in length, commences from the corner, extending to the bridge della Paglia; and on the gables are placed two coloſſal ſtatues, by Alexander Vittoria, repreſenting Juſtice, and the Republic. They enter the palace by eight gates, four of which, under the name of Rive, are ſituated towards the canal, two in the fronts of the palace, towards the weſt and the ſouth. One is called del Formento, the other, as the chief gate, della Carta; the reſt belong jointly to the church and the palace. Over the gate della Carta, ſtands the ſtatue of the Doge Franceſco Foſcarini, kneeling before

ſore a winged lion, by Barth. Buono, under which Doge's reign, this building, anno 1439, received its preſent form. The inner court ſide of the palace, is of a better and more modern architecture, and contains ſeveral memorable remains of antiquity; for inſtance, the goddeſs of plenty, Pallas, Fortuna, &c. In the centre of the court, the two great ciſterns, with their lids of bronze, by Niccolo dei Canti, ornamented with figures and garlands, particularly diſtinguiſh themſelves. The beautiful front of the ſecond wing in the court, was commenced by the celebrated architect Antonio Bregeo, under the Doge Marco Barbarigo. The open Giant's ſtair-caſe (as it is commonly called), leading to the principal gate, is built of fine marble, and at the top are, ſince the year 1566, the coloſſal ſtatues of Mars and Neptune, wrought in beautiful marble, by

Sanſovin.

Sanſovin. The top of the ſtair-caſe, leads to the gallery which runs over all the three wings of the palaces. On the left of theſe ſtairs is a chapel, which was built by the Doge Peter Ziani, in honour of St. Nicholas, and rebuilt by the Doge Andrew Gritti, with paintings al freſco, by Titian. On the right of the Giant's ſtair-caſe, is another covered one, called Scala d'Oro, leading to the college, the apartments of the former doge, the halls of the ſupreme tribunal, and to the great council hall. At the bottom, and upon two large pillars, are Herculus and an Atlas; the former killing the hydra, the latter with a great marble globe on his ſhoulders. In the middle of the ſtair-caſe are the ſtatues of Mercy and Plenty, and on the ceiling of the ſtair-caſe, and between the elegant ſtuccato work of the celebrated Alex. Vittoria, we obſerve a number of beautiful figures and

groteſques,

groteſques, painted by Battiſta Franco. By means of theſe ſtairs, we come firſt to an apartment called the Salotta near the ſtairs, with a platfond, by Tintoretto, and with paintings, by Paul Veroneſe and Francis Baſſano. This appartment leads to the Saloon with four doors, wrought by Palladio, and adorned with figures and ornaments, by Giulio dal Moro. One of theſe doors opens into the hall of the former Pregadi, the other, into the anti-college, the third, into the former ſecret aſſembly-room of the council of ten, and the fourth into the chancery. Every where the moſt beautiful paintings of Titian, Carletto, Calliori, Andrew Vicentino, John Contarini, and Giambattiſta Tiepolo, court our view; and the anti-college, a hall, is adorned with the choiceſt marble, ſtuccatos, baſſo-relievos, and ſtatues, and derives additional charms from the works of Vicenzo Scamozza,

Scamozza, Tintoretto, and James da Ponte. Formerly, the doge met in this hall with the Council, the chiefs of the Forty, and the Savi. The Sala Vecchia del Pregadi, is alſo decorated with the works of Tintoretto, Palma, James Baſſanno, Marco Veccellio, and others. In the appartment near the chapel of the college, are paintings by Vicenzo Catena, Titian, &c.; Chriſt at Emaus, at table with his two diſciples; and likewiſe by Pavis Bordone, Tintoretto, Joſeph Porta, called Salviati; and in the chapel of the college, or the Sala delle Statue, is an altar and paintings, by Girolamo Coloma Mingazzi, James Quarono, and Sanſovin. In ſome neighbouring rooms were formerly depoſited the moſt important papers of the ancient Republic. The halls of the former Council of Ten, contains a choice collection of paintings by Mark Veccello, Alienſe, Leandro da Ponte, Paul

Veroneſe, Giambattiſta Zelloti, Bazzacco, Caſtel Franco, and Battiſta Varinato. The armeries of the former Council of Ten, conſiſt of four ſpacious rooms, the principal door of which is made of cedar-wood, of Mount Lebanon. Here was ſeen a great variety of ancient arms, trophies, ſilk-ſtuffs, the celebrated cabinet of medals, with the library appertaining to it, formed by Peter Moroſini, a precious cheſt of rock-cryſtal ſet in ſilver, the ſtatue of a youth inveſted with a hide, together with ſeveral other ſtatues, many ſtands of colours, ſtandards, and horſe-tails. The penal quarantia, together with the old and new civil quarantia, contain alſo paintings by the beſt maſters. The hall of the former great council, 150 feet in length, and ſeventy-four in breadth, is alſo adorned with many beautiful large paintings, and with an elegant platfond, by the juſt mentioned

tioned artiſts; and the ſame may be ſaid of the Sala del Scrutinio, which may be entered by the great hall, of the paſſages, of the various aſſembly-rooms of the magiſtrates, of the Sala dello Scudo, where in particular the armorial bearings of the former doges, and many geographical paintings are ſeen; of the ſmall hall near the apartments of the doge, of the Saloon de Conviti, or gueſts' dining-hall, of the inner ſtair-caſe of the palace.

But the proudeſt ornament of the town, is the ſquare of St. Mark, which has ſcarcely its equal in Europe, though it may be fully viewed at one glance. It is paved entirely with freeſtone of Montefelice, and in the form of garden figures, and meaſures from the church of St. Mark, to that of St. Giminiano, 680 feet; from the dial, to the canal of St. Mark, 550 feet; from

the bridge della Taglia, to the fiſh-market, 380 feet: and the beautiful marble buildings on all ſides, the columns, arcades, and other ornaments, repreſent this ſquare to the view as a great and ſplendid amphitheatre.

This ſquare is commonly divided into four particular places, or ſquares; namely, that between the right of the church of St. Mark, and the church of St. Baſſo, extending to the dial of St. Mark, and is called Piazetta delle Erbe, or herb-market; the great place, or the ſpace between the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminian, encircled on the ſouth and weſt ſide by buildings called the new and ancient Procurazioni, in which ſtand the three pyramids, or hugh maſts, on three bronze pedeſtals, with figures in *baſſo relievo*, maſterly deſigned, and executed by Alexander Leoparda,

Leoparda, in the year 1505. The place called the Piazzetta, extending to the ſouth from the left of the church of St. Mark to the canal of the ſame name, having on the one ſide, appropriated to the poultry-market, the library and the mint, and on the other, the palace, and this ſide is called the Broglio, where the patricians formerly aſſembled daily, for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing ſtate-matters, or private affairs. At one end of the Broglio, before the palace-gate, near the church, is a pillar of porphyry, upon which the *Bandi* are written and expedited, and near it are two quadrangular pillars, with Syrian characters, brought from Acre to Venice, in the year 1253, by Lorenzo Tiepolo. Between theſe pillars, the Doge Falier was decapitated, and this ſpot was in general the place of execution for ſuch people of rank, as it was not thought proper to diſpatch in ſecret.

At the bottom of the Piazzetta, oppoſite the canal of St Mark and St. Georgio Maggiore, are two large pillars of granite, and the largeſt in the town, which were brought from Greece, under the Doge Sebaſtian Ziani, with a third (which fell into the water during the diſembarkation), erected in the year 1329, by the architect Nicholas Barathirri, a native of Lombardy. Between theſe pillars, criminals were hitherto commonly executed, and thoſe who were ſtrangled in priſon, were hung up here with a label faſtened to them, with the inſcription, *Per ragione del Stato* (for State reaſons); this interſtice is, on this account, looked upon as infamous by the Venetians in general, and eſpecially by the patricians.

On one of theſe pillars ſtands a winged lion, with his face towards the ſea; and

and on the other, the ſtatue of St. Theodore, the other patron of this city, holding a lance in his left, and a ſhield in his right hand. Not far from theſe pillars, was ſtationed, in the canal of St. Mark, the red priſon-galley, the uſual place of confinement for ſuch delinquents as belonged to the navy; laſtly, the fourth place is between the ſouth ſide of the palace, and the canal of St. Mark, and extends from the bridge della Paglia, to the fiſh-market. This vaſt and ſplendid building, called the old Prorurazione, built by the architect Barth. Buono, terminates in an elegant tower, eighty-two feet high, and eighteen broad, erected by Peter Lombardo, in the year 1499, on a large, magnificent arch, ſupported by Corinthian pillars and pilaſters; in this tower is the clock of St. Mark, by which the other clocks of the city are regulated; and the hours begin to-

be counted from the fall of night. On the other wing of the ſquare of St. Mark, we obſerve the new Procurazioni, conſiſting of nine palaces, commenced to be built in the year 1585, by Sanſovin, continued as far as the tenth arch of the library, by Vicenzo Scamozzi, and finiſhed by an architect of moderate talents in the year 1682, with a marble front, of the Doric, the Ionian, and the Corinthian orders. The building of the library of St. Mark, ſituated in the ſquare of the ſame name, is Sanſovin's beſt and nobleſt ſtructure, and contributes very much to embelliſh the ſquare. The firſt foundation for a public library was laid by Petrarch, in the year 1362, by endowing it, during his life-time, with a part of his books. This ſmall commencement was increaſed in the year 1468, by the conſiderable library of Cardinal Beſſarione, conſiſting of 800 manuſcripts only; when

when the building of this edifice was at laſt reſolved upon, the 5th of May, 1515. The porch, or veſtibule, contained hitherto a very curious collection of antiquities, which was made a preſent of to the Republic, by the Cardinal Domenico Grimani, the Patriarch of Aquileja, John Grimani, and the Procurator of St. Mark, Frederic Contarini. It compriſes, excluſive of 1000 manuſcripts, 150,000 printed volumes, among which may be found many an undiſcovered treaſure for criticiſm. In this building we meet alſo with paintings by the greateſt maſters, both in the ceiling and on the walls. To this numerous collection of books, contributed largely the Academia della Fama, inſtituted in the year 1558, by purchaſing many works, and Melchior Wieland, profeſſor of botany at Padua, by leaving to this inſtitute his library in 1589, and it was further increaſ-

ed

ed by the library of the Patrician James Contarini, in the year 1595, and in the eighteenth century, by the libraries of Nicholas Manuzi, a Venetian phyſician, and of the Patrician Giambattiſta Recanati. But what has particularly augmented the ſtock of this library, was, the law enacted by the ſenate in 1650, purporting that of every book printed in the Venetian dominions, one copy ſhall be delivered to the library, and the appropriation of a ſum of 300 ducats a year, to the purchaſe of foreign books, ſince 1650. The other part of the building, towards the fiſh-market, finiſhed thirteen years after Sanſovin's death, contains the beautifully-painted offices belonging to the procurators. Contiguous to the library is the mint, or zecca, a ſtrong brick building, likewiſe erected by Sanſovin, and joined together by iron cranks, and the front of which

which perfectly correſponds with that of the library, and both face the ſquare of St. Mark. In the centre of the court are twenty-five ſhops, where metal is caſt, flatted, and fitted for coining, and an octagon ciſtern, with an Apollo, of marble, by Daneſe Cataneo; but, from the land ſide, the entrance is adorned with two coloſſal ſtatues, one by Titian Aſpeti, of Padua, the other by Campagna, of Verona. The fiſh market, or piſcario di St. Marco, is a fine ſpacious place, containing public granaries, the flour magazines, the board of health, and the wood and timber offices. The ſteeple of St. Mark is one of the higheſt in Italy, and far excels thoſe of Bologna, Modena, Cremona, Straſburg, and Vienna; its whole height meaſures 334 feet, namely, from the place to the belfry 164, from the belfry to the angel 154, and the angel itſelf is ſixteen feet high.

high. Although its foundation be laid in water, and in a ſhallow muddy ground, yet it neither leans towards one ſide, nor has ſunk from its original poſition. In the year 888, under the ſixteenth doge of Venice, Peter Tribuno, the firſt foundation was laid to this tower; under the reign of Dominico Moroſini, the walls were gradually conſtructed, and, in a period of 200 years, it was raiſed up as high as the belfry. The firſt architects of this ſtupendous work are unknown; but, in the year 1180, a certain Nicholas Barotiero was employed in its conſtruction; and, in 1349, Montagnana was working at its gable. In the commencement it was provided with a wooden roof, which was ſeveral times ſet on fire from careleſſneſs, and by the lightning. At the coronation of the Doge Michael Streno, in 1401, the upper part was ſet on fire by a rocket; in the year 1417, it was

conſumed

conſumed by a flaſh of lightning, ſubſequent to which, *anno* 1487, the roof is ſaid to have been covered with gold plates; in the year 1490, it was again ſet on fire by a flaſh of lightning; in the year 1510, it was at laſt reſolved to take down the ſmall, clumſy belfry, and to elevate the ſteeple. The execution of this bold plan was entruſted to the ſkilful architect Buono, of Bergamo, commonly called Maſter Buono, who completed the building, conſiſting of the belfry, the other order of pillars, and the pyramids, in a ſpace of ſix years, from the floor of the belfry up to the roof where the bells are ſuſpended; the whole is built in the form of an arch, and ſupported by high and thick pillars of marble. Over the belfry runs, on the outſide, a gallery with bronze railings, of man's height, and of ſufficient width to walk on it without inconvenience; in two great quadrangles, of the attic

attic order, are two marble lions, of a conſiderable ſize; and in the other two are two female figures, ſitting on two other lions; above, the attic commences to taper inſenſibly towards the top, the pyramid, on which ſtands the angel, ſixteen feet high, covered all over with copper, and turning with the wind. In the year 1547, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck this tower; and the ſame happened in the years 1657 and 1735, and particularly on the 23d of April, 1745, while the bells were ringing in the feſtival of St. Mark. At preſent, this tower is provided with a conductor, which deſcends through the inſide of the tower. The whole tower has, from the ground up to the belfry, in which ſix bells are ſuſpended, a double brick wall, the outer one having five feet in thickneſs; and, between the two walls, a way, ſix feet in breadth, winds up without ſteps, in the form of well-

well-ſtairs, gradually aſcending with forty turnings and windows: from this tower we ſurvey the whole town, the lacunes, the adjacent continent, and alſo the ſea, to a diſtance of 100 Venetian miles: its foot is ſurrounded with ſmall buildings, which form, as it were, the footſtool of this pile. Among theſe buildings is a ſmall lozzetta, rich in marble and ſplendid columns, where the public lottery is drawn. Near to St. Mark's ſquare, towards the church della Aſcenſione, ſtands the building of the public Academy of Painting, erected on the 14th of December, 1724, which compriſes both ſculpture and architecture; and the number of its ordinary members uſually amounts to thirty-ſix. The nobleſt productions of the fine arts are found in the apartments of this academy. Behind the church of St. Mark ſtands the chapel St. Trodoro, built in 566, where the inquiſition

ſition of Venice holds its ſittings. The church St. Baſſo, which was built in the year 1076, by the family Ebia, but entirely reduced to aſhes in the years 1105 and 1671, and is now rebuilt in the modern ſtyle, with only one nave, has five altars, and excellent paintings. The firſt church, St. Gimíniano, together with the chapel Trodoro, are ſuppoſed to have been built, *anno* 566, by Narſes, a General of the Emperor Juſtinian; but, on account of its becoming rather ruinous, the preſent church was conſtructed after a model of James Sanſovin, and entirely completed in the year 1557: it is one of the moſt beautiful and nobleſt churches of the city, and likewiſe adorned with valuable paintings. The church of St. Mary, in Broglio, called della Santiſſima Aſcenſione, though rather ſmall, yet is ſplendid, from its architecture, paintings, and high altar; it has three altars,

and

and appertained at firſt to the knight templars, from whom it paſſed to the knights of Malta, who ſold it, the 5th of May, 1324, to St. Mark's church, the procurators of which transferred it again, in the year 1516, to the brotherhood, or ſchool, della Aſcenſione del Signore. The church St. Moiſe is ſuppoſed to have been founded, after the year 787, by the families of Artigera and Scoparia; afterwards, however, it was built, for the ſecond time, by Moſes Venier; and, after the great fire, 1105, it was reſtored by voluntary contributions, for the third time: this beautiful church obtained, at laſt, its preſent form, in the year 1632, after a model of Alexander Tremignone; and Frederick Cornara, Patriarch of Venice, laid the firſt ſtone of its foundation. It has excellent paintings, and ſeven altars, the high altar of which is of a milk-white Veroneſe marble. Since the year

1500, pigeons and birds are thrown among the people in this church, annually, on Palm-Sunday and Eaſter. In the vicinity of this church is the ſchool of the ſmiths, with an altar-piece by Mark Vicentino. In the circuit of this church are alſo ſituated the fine palaces of Giuſtiniani Badoerri, Emi, &c. and a Play-houſe, in which comic operas are given during the winter ſeaſon. The church St. Maria Giubenico, commonly called St. Maria Zobenigo, was built by the families Giubenica, Erizzi, Barbarighi, Graziaboni, and Semitecoli; it was burnt down in the years 966 and 1105, and was, on account of its ruinous ſtate, rebuilt in the year 1680. This church is furniſhed with altars of the choiceſt marble, a ſplendid front, and fine paintings. In the pariſh ſtands the palace of the Barbarighi. Towards the cloſe of the ſeventh century, the family Candiana (now Sanuda) built

built the church St. Maurizio, which was burnt down in the year 1105, and the building erected on its ruins was, on account of its decayed ſtate, rebuilt from the ground, towards the end of the ſixteenth century; it has ſeven altars, fine paintings, and, on the outſide of the wall, a painting, *al freſco*, by Orazio da Caſtel Franco. Near the church is the ſchool of the Albaneſe, adorned with many ancient paintings; and in this pariſh is ſituated the palace of the Correri, which ranks foremoſt among the fineſt palaces of Venice.

In the quarter commonly called Colle de St. Maurizio ſtands the fine and rich palace of the family da Ponte, adorned with excellent paintings by Cæſare Lombardo. The St. Vital-church, built by the Doge Vital Falier, was likewiſe burnt down in the year 1105, and the ſtructure erected in

its ſtead, ſtood until the beginning of this century, when, from its decayed ſtate, it was deemed neceſſary to rebuild it, which was effected by voluntary contributions; it has an elegant appearance, various good columns, and the high altar-piece is the rare and excellent painting of the celebrated Victor Carpaccio, repreſenting the Madonna and the holy martyrs on horſeback, and with many other ſaints: the palace of the Pepoli is, among others, ſituated in this pariſh. The church of St. Rocco, and the convent St. Margherita, inhabited by Auguſtine nuns, were built in the year 1488, and embelliſhed with five altars, among which is the high altar of marble, with a beautiful altar-piece by Franceſco Montemezzano. The church of St. Samuel was built in the year 1000, by the families of Soranzo and Boldu; it was burnt down in the year 1105, and was, from its decayed ſituation,

ation, built up again in the year 1683, but in a very indifferent ſtyle. Near the church ſtands the maſons' ſchool, which contains an altar-piece by Conegliano. In this pariſh are the palaces of Contarini, Graſſi, with a ſmall collection of beautiful paintings, by Lin, Garzoni de Mocenighi, and Guiſtiniani, called Colini. The church and monaſtery were begun in the Gothic ſtyle, in the year 1274, and completed in 1335. It has many decorations, fourteen altars, and ſome good paintings and fine columns. Not far from the church is the ſchool of the holy Stephen, with an altar-piece and ſome landſcapes, by Victor Carpaccio; and in another neighbouring ſchool, namely, de Centurati, is a very fine painting of the Madonna in her glory, by Poalo Pagano; farther ſtands here, the magnificent marble palace of the family Piſani, containing a numerous library, a

cabinet of medals, a holy family by Titian, and, beſides other good pictures, the beſt painting of Paul Veroneſe, repreſenting the conſort of the unfortunate Darius; and between the palaces of Garzoni and Spinelli, ſtands the play-houſe called St. Angelo.

The church St. Michele Arcangelo, commonly called St. Angelo, was built in the year 920, by the families Morofini and Lupanizza, and one half of it was rebuilt anew in the year 1631, towards the eaſt ſide. It has nine well-built altars of marble, many fine pillars, and good paintings.

In the ſquare of St. Angelo, ſtands the oratory delli Zoppi, called dell'Annunziata, built by the family Morofini, in the year 920. Rebuilt, *anno* 1527, by Francis Morofini, and decorated with fine paintings, and altars of marble. The church St. Bene-

detto

detto Abbate, or St. Benetto, was originally built by the families Brandonigi and Treviſani, in the year 987. Afterwards by Dominici and Giovanni Falieri, *anno* 1175: and, laſtly, by Giovanni Tiepolo, the patrician, in a modern, beautiful ſtyle, in the year 1619, and has ſeven altars, and many good paintings. In this pariſh, we meet with the rich and noble palace of the Contarini, on the Rio of St. Luba; and the Opera-houſe, St. Benetto, is a noble ſtructure, which was purchaſed by Nicholas and Alviſe Venieri, brothers, in the year 1787, for 31,000 ducats, and has been very much beautified ſince. Here ſerious operas are performed, during the autumn and carnival. The church St. Paterniano, was built by the families Bankanika, Andrearda, Fabiana, and Muozza, and has been ſeveral times much damaged by fires, particularly in the year 1437. It has ſeven

altars, ſome elegant columns of Grecian marble, and ſeveral good paintings. In the vicinity of the church, on the Rio of St. Luca, ſtands the palace of the Contarini, called dal Buovalo, on account of a winding ſtair-caſe of marble, with columns, has arches covered with lead, and is of excellent architecture. The church of St. Luca, built in the year 1153, in honour of the nine eccleſiaſtical congregations of Venice, by the families Dandolo and Pizzamano, was burnt down in the year 1167, rebuilt afterwards, and erected anew in the 16th century. There are nine altars in this church, and it may be ranked among the moſt elegant in this city, on account of its paintings, &c. In the church-ſquare ſtands a large maſt upon a pedeſtal, ſuppoſed to relate to the conſpiracy of Bayamonte. In this pariſh are the palaces of the Grimani, by the architect Michele Sanmichieli Farſetti,

ſetti, with an excellent collection of impreſſions in plaſter-of-paris, of paintings, and of valuable manuſcripts: the palace of the Coredani is a maſter-piece of architecture. The church of St. Fantino, was built in the 10th century by the noble families Barozzi, Aldicina, and Equilia, and rebuilt ſoon after by the family Piſani, but in the years 1501 and 1533, it obtained its preſent ſplendid form at the expence of Cardinal Zeno, partly by Sanſovin, and partly by Alexander Vittoria, and has many good paintings and altars. On the right of this church ſtands the ſchool di St. Girolamo, called St. Fantino; is a magnificent ſtructure, built by Alexander Vittoria, which contains many fine paintings: farther, the ſchool of the holy Gatano, with an altar-piece, by Nicholas Graffi. The church of St. Salvatore, with the chapter of the regular canons of St. Auſtin, was originally

built in the 7th century by the families Galatazzi and Caroſi, but ſubſequently rebuilt at the expence of the canons, in its preſent ſplendid form, by the architect Tullio Lombardo, and is adorned with thirteen excellent altars, ſeveral fine paintings and ſculpture. Near this church, on the great canal, ſtands the elegant and rich palace of the Manin family, built by Sanſovin; likewiſe the fine palace of the Bembi. In the church-ſquare to the left, is the great ſchool of Teodoro, with paintings by modern maſters, and a front built in the year 1657, of Iſtrian ſtones, according to the deſign of Baldiſſera Longhena. The church St. Bartolomeo, erected by the family Orſeolo, in the year 840, and rebuilt by the Doge Domenico Selvo, in the year 1172, was entirely conſtructed anew between the years 1619, and 1632, by the Patriarch Gio. Tiepolo, and contains eight marble altars,

and

and beautiful paintings. Near this church is the German Houſe, or the Fondaco de' Tedeſchi, which was rebuilt after the great conflagration in the year 1504, and completed in the year 1508. It is a quadrangular building, free on all ſides, meaſures 512 feet in circumference, and contains ſome remains of paintings by celebrated artiſts. The church St. Maria della Fava, together with the monaſtery of the congregation dell'Oratorio, derived its origin, in the year 1480, from a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, and was in the years 1662 and 1701 materially enlarged; the inſide of the church is finiſhed with exquiſite taſte, and adorned with Carrara marble, and with ſeveral elegant paintings. The monaſtery poſſeſſes a pretty library. The church St. Giuliano, was built by John Marturio; in the year 1105, it burnt down, together with twenty-two other churches, but was ſoon after

after rebuilt by the family of Balbi, and about the middle of the 16th century conſtructed anew, according to a deſign of Sanſovin, with a front of marble, at the expence of Thomas Rangone, better known by the name of Philologus Ravenna. In this church ten girls are married every year, and portioned each with twenty-five ducats, in virtue of a legacy, left by Thomas Rongone. In the vicinity is the ſchool de' Marcia; with an altar-piece, by Gian Bellino. The church la St. Croce Degli Armeni, was erected in the year 1253, for the uſe of the Armenians, in virtue of a teſtament of the Count of Arbe, and in which Armenian ſermons are preached. It has three altars and good paintings. The oratory and hoſpital St. Gallo, with the abbey, were inſtituted by the Doge Peter Orſeolo; and, beſides an altar-piece by Tintoretto,

Tintoretto, it contains various other good paintings.

2. The ſeſtier or diſtrict of Caſtello, which derives its name from the iſle Caſtello Olivolo, is ſeparated from the city properly ſo called, by the canal of St. Pietro, acroſs which a wooden bridge is conſtructed. This ſeſtier extends far beyond the canal into the city, has been the ſee of the patriarch ever ſince the year 1451, and is inhabited near the water-ſide by ſea-faring people, and workmen belonging to the arſenal. Here we find the following buildings, viz.: On the iſle itſelf ſtands the cathedral of Venice, called St. Pietro di Caſtello, the ſee of the former biſhops of Olivolo, and afterwards of thoſe of Caſtello, and at preſent that of the patriarch. It was built by the fourth biſhop of Olivolo, Orſo Participazio, was burnt down at different periods, and, laſtly, rebuilt

rebuilt from the ground, in the year 1621, at the expence of the patriarch Thiov. Tiepolo, with Iſtrian marble. It has three gates, a front ſixty-ſeven feet long, and decorated with elegant columns, and beautiful paintings. The income of the patriarch amounts to 80,000 Venetian livres annually. The church of St. Peter, being a mother-church, has twenty-three other pariſh churches ſubordinate to it, and the clergy belonging to this church conſiſt of twenty-ſix canons, ſix minor canons, and fifty eccleſiaſtics, excluſive of thoſe who belong to the ſeminary. Near the church is the palace of the patriarch; it is very ſpacious, has large apartments, a fine vineyard, and a delightful proſpect. At a ſmall diſtance from it ſtands the belfrey, belonging to the church, built under the Doge Chriſtopher Moro. On both ſides of the church-ſquare, are the dwelling-houſes of the canons. The church

St.

St. Mary delle Virgini, otherwiſe called Mary in Jeruſalem, was built, together with the nunnery of St. Auſtin, in 1177, under the Doge Sebaſtian Ziani. It was burnt down on the 2d of Auguſt, 1365, and the then doge, Andrew Cantarini, rebuilt it more ſplendidly, and provided it with nine altars, and good paintings. The church St. Daniel, founded in the year 820, by the noble family Bragadini, has nine altars, and good paintings. The church St. Anna, with the convent appertaining to it, is ſituated on the extremity of the canal di Caſtello. It obtained its preſent form in the year 1634, when it was rebuilt after a plan of Francis Contini, and is an elegant building, with five altars of marble, and fine paintings. The ſpacious church of St. Joſeph, with the convent belonging to it, is conſtructed in the moſt ſplendid ſtyle. It was commenced in the year 1516, and

finiſhed in 1530; has eight marble altars, and is ornamented with beautiful paintings. The great and ancient church St. Nicholas di Bari a Caſtello, a noble ſtructure, with a cupola, three altars, and fine paintings, joins the ſeminary inſtituted by the Doge Nicholas da Ponte, in which twenty-four young eccleſiaſtics are educated. Near it is the hoſpital of St. Antony, which the late Republic built for the benefit of the ſailors who fought ſo gallantly in the defence of the town Scutari againſt the Turks; and many invalids of the navy are ſtill ſupported here. The convent of the capuchin nuns was founded, in the year 1668, by Vendramin, and the church of the capuchin nuns at Caſtello, was built in the year 1675, conſecrated to the nativity of the Virgin Mary, and furniſhed with an altar, and fine paintings by Rizzi, &c. The church of St. Anthony, with the abbey of the regular

canons

canons of St. Salvador, was erected in the year 1346, and built after a model of Jacob Lanſtrani. The church has twelve altars, ſome of which are very rich in columns, marble, gold, and good paintings; and one poſſeſſes the celebrated ſtatue of Vitto Piſani on horſeback. Not far from the church is the vaſt palace of the family Michiele, the right ſide of which ſtretches towards the Dogana, and from the left ſide, the view extends over nearly the whole of the lacune, as far as Chioggia, a diſtance of twenty-five miles. The church of St. Dominico, built in 1312, and enlarged in the year 1590, was, together with the Dominican convent, where the father inquiſitor reſided, ſince the year 1560, founded by the Doge Marin Zorzi. This church has eleven rich altars of marble, and ſeveral good paintings. Of the hoſpitals yet remaining at Venice, that of Saints Peter and

Paul, founded by a brotherhood of pious pilgrims, is the moſt ancient. It was enlarged in the year 1328, and in 1368 the government took it under its particular protection; but the eight alms-houſes, which are incorporated with it, together with a ſmall hoſpital for old women, founded by the family Querini, were built in the year 1330, in virtue of a legacy of Francis Avanzo. The little church belonging to it has three altars. The church St. Franceſco di Paolo, has been rebuilt by the family Querin, on a more extenſive and ſplendid plan, and aſſigned to the Minorite monks of the ſame name. It contains nine altars, and many good paintings. The church St. Biagio, built in the year 1052, being in a decayed ſtate, a beginning was made, in 1747, to rebuild it, but is not yet finiſhed. In the ſquare, in front of the church, ſtands a public magazine, many ſtories high, containing

taining ſtores of biſcuits, and other articles for ſailors and galley-ſlaves. Particularly remarkable is that extenſive and aſtoniſhing fabric,

The arſenal, which may be truly ſaid to be an ornament to the town; it is ſituated on the eaſtern extremity of the city, and has not its equal in Europe. Its circumference meaſures 2½ miles, is ſurrounded with water, and a wall very high and thick; this wall is furniſhed with many turrets, which, as well as thoſe that are ſituated in the centre of the arſenal, are occupied in the night by centries, who are challenged every hour. Though the time of the firſt foundation of this arſenal be unknown, yet this is certain, from hiſtorical records, that as far back as the year 1210, it exiſted already as a large ſtructure, which was enlarged by the addition of the arſenal nuovo, in the

year 1325, under the Doge John Soranzo; and by the arſenal noviſſima, for 100 galleys, erected in the year 1417, behind the aforementioned, on the ſide of the convent delle Virgini; and by further gradual acceſſions, it at laſt obtained its preſent circumference. This vaſt and glorious ſtructure, which ſtands upon an iſle, compoſed of ſeveral iſlets, has only two entrances; namely, one by water, for the ſhips which arrive or depart, between two ſquare turrets, one of which contains a clock, the other ſerves as a guard-houſe; and another by land, in the little ſquare called Campo dell'Arſenale. Over the entrance by water, a wooden bridge is conſtructed, which is ſhut by means of a gate, reaching down to the water. In the Campo dell'Arſenale, we ſee a beautiful marble bridge, which leads to a large and magnificent portal, erected in the year 1457, under the Doge Paſqual Malipiero,

Malipiero, ſurrounded by braſs railings in the form of pikes, and adorned with metal ornaments. It is compoſed of eight columns of Iſtrian marble, on the pillaſters of which ſtands an equal number of ſtatues, for the moſt part by John Comini. The principal front is of good architecture, embelliſhed with four thick columns of Iſtrian marble; and in the centre is a winged lion, and a marble ſtatue, repreſenting the holy Juſtina. In the back building of the Campo dele Arſenale, a ſmall barrack is built for the centinels, who guard the gate, the entrance of which is ſurrounded with ſeveral columns of marble, encircled by an iron railing. In the centre of the Campo dele Arſenale, on a trophied pedeſtal of bronze, a great maſt is erected, on which, formerly, on holidays, the flag of St. Mark was hoiſted. On both ſides of the portal ſtands two coloſſal lions, on cornices of

bronze, which were brought to Venice from the harbour of Athens, *anno* 1687, by the celebrated Francis Moroſini. Under the republican government, 2000 men were daily employed in the arſenal, whoſe wages amounted yearly to 500,000 Venetian ducats, excluſive of the vin-piccolo (wine mixed with water), which was given them gratis, and valued at 30,000 ducats per annum. Previous to the arrival of the French, the arſenal contained great quantities of naval ſtores, twenty-ſix men-of-war, frigates, galleys, and arms for 20,000 men, which have all been carried off by the French. Within the circuit of the arſenal are alſo all the workſhops for ſhip-building, a cannon foundery, &c. The arſenal itſelf was, in the years 1507, 1509, 1569, 1618, and on the 25th of April, 1785, and 1797, in danger of becoming a prey to the flames. In St. Helena, a din-

ner,

ner, of cheſtnuts and water, is annually given to the Patriarch; on which occaſion, he is ſeated between the archdeacon and the gaſtaldo of the Iſtrian poets. The church il Sepolcro, and the monaſtery appertaining to it, were founded, in the year 1409, by the noble widow Helena Celſi, and provided, in the year 1484, with a holy ſepulchre. The church has four altars, ſeveral ſtatues and paintings. Cloſe to the arſenal ſtands the Oratory la Madonna del Arſenale, and has an altar-piece by Bartol. Scaliger. One of the moſt laudable inſtitutions in Venice is the hoſpital della Preta, for expoſed or forſaken children, and owes its exiſtence to the active zeal of a monk of the ſeraphin order, who arrived at Venice in the year 1340, and encouraged the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution in his ſermons. From his frequently repeating the word *pieta*,

he was called father Pierùzzo della Pieta, and the inſtitution itſelf, la Pieta. He was at firſt ſupported by a ſociety of reſpectable ladies, who made the firſt regulations of this hoſpital, but were ſoon ſucceeded by ſome eminent and benevolent characters, who formed a brotherhood for the purpoſe of ſupporting the foundlings. In order to render its utility ſtill more extenſive, the State, on the 15th of December, 1383, took it under its particular protection, and united it with the brotherhood. This inſtitution receives all children, without exception, that are brought thither, both natural and legitimate; if they are laid in an aperture made in the form of a tray, near the hoſpital-gate, and their arrival announced by the ringing of a bell fixed near it. After the child's reception, it is delivered to one of the wet nurſes, who are always at hand, and whoſe milk muſt not be older than

fifteen

fifteen weeks from the period of the delivery. The day following it is brought into the apartment of the ſecretary, who draws up an inventory of every thing found on the child, and records the circumſtances, the hour of its arrival, &c. all which is accurately entered in the regiſter of foundlings; which, in order to avoid family diſputes, is carefully preſerved as a ſecret. In general, at the inſtitution, the moſt profound ſecrecy is obſerved as a ſacred duty towards every foundling, and towards every perſon both in and out doors, in caſes where the ſecretary and ſuperintendent be able to give the leaſt information reſpecting the taking back of the children. Since the year 1746, a reſolution has been adopted worthy of imitation; namely, that every infant, after its being regiſtered, ſhall be put out to nurſe in the country, where it generally remains ten, and at leaſt three years.

years. The nurſe is provided with printed rules of conduct with reſpect to the infant, and in the firſt year, ſhe receives ten lires, or 4s. and 8d. ſterling, a month; in the ſecond year, five lires, or 2s. and 4d. ſterling, monthly; in the four following years, 3½ lires, or 1s. and 7d½. ſterling, per month; and in the four laſt, three lires, or 1s. and 5d. ſterling, monthly; excluſive of the money, ſhe receives for the firſt year's bands and rollers for the ſwathing of the child, and for each of the following years the neceſſary linen and cloathing, with 1½ lires, or 8d½. for ſhoes. However, at the expiration of the tenth year, every contribution ceaſes, and the children are at liberty either to remain in the country, or to return to the inſtitute, to complete their education. The ſuperintendance of the nurſes is given to the curates of the reſpective pariſhes, who muſt alſo atteſt the child's life,

life. If a girl remain in the country after the tenth year, and is afterwards married, in this caſe, the hoſpital gives her immediately after marriage 160 lires, or 3l. 14s. 2d. ſterling, as a portion; and the nurſe receives 80 livres, or 1l. 17s. 1d. ſterling, as a reward for her education. The boys are taught a trade, or profeſſion, in the hoſpital, until they are eighteen years old, by which means they become uſeful to the ſtate; and the girls are inſtructed in all kinds of needle-work. At their diſmiſſion from the hoſpital, the boys are furniſhed each with a double ſuit of clothes, and provided with a maſter; they alſo enjoy the privilege of freely exerciſing their profeſſions on their own account, without being free of any company or guild. On the other hand, the ſickly and the lame are maintained for life in the hoſpital. When the girls, on their return from the country,

country, enter the ſchool for grown girls, they receive, like the boys, a double ſuit of clothes, and are now obliged to earn their livelihood. Each of them is compelled to furniſh a certain quantity of work, conſiſting of knitted ſtockings, lace, ſilk-ribband, in compenſation for their board and lodging; and the value of what ſhe produces above her taſk, is paid to her, and placed to her account as her property. Another ſource of employment, affords the well known *muſical choirs*, compoſed of about 100 girls, who are inſtructed in muſic, both vocal and inſtrumental, by the beſt maſters; and muſt perform all choral functions in the church. If a girl is inclined to marry out of the hoſpital, the latter favours the marriage by all poſſible means, if the bridegroom be an honeſt, ſober, and active perſon; and in this caſe, ſhe receives not only the amount of her

earnings

earnings placed to her account, but alſo a portion of 200 ducats; which, however, is repaid to the inſtitution in caſe the girl dies without iſſue. If the parents themſelves are deſirous of taking back their child, and apply to the hoſpital for this purpoſe, they muſt be able to give a clear account of all circumſtances and diſtinctive marks of the foundling, and muſt likewiſe prove their parental rights. After theſe points have been ſatisfactorily proved, they obtain the child, either on paying a ſmall ſum for its maintenance, or without paying any thing at all; eſpecially if the hoſpital entertain no ſuſpicion with regard to the future morals of either the parents or child. For this reaſon, the ſtricteſt enquiry is made when the girls are handſome. The annual expenditure of this inſtitution is very conſiderable, ſince the number of children kept in the country, who increaſe yearly,

yearly, to the number of 480, amounts alone to 3000, and their maintenance coſts from 36 to 42,000 ducats annually; farther, the number of ſucklings kept in the hoſpital amounts to 1000, the yearly expence for whom, including 100 boys, at one lire daily, amounts likewiſe to 45,000 ducats, excluſive of the clothing for the two firſt ſchools, for which article the hoſpital expends 4000 ducats per *annum*; add to this, the expence for the neceſſary ſervants, the church, the choir, repairs, lawſuits, the intereſt of monies borrowed in caſes of neceſſity, penſions, &c. the ſum total of all which expences may amount, yearly, to 120,000 ducats. The permanent annual income of the hoſpital amounts, on the other hand, to 50,000 ducats only, and the contingent revenue to about 30,000 ducats, to which may be added 10,000 ducats, ariſing annually from legacies; ſo that, if

we

we alſo put to account the proceeds from the earnings of the girls, &c. the expenditure of the inſtitution will exceed the income by 20,000 to 30,000 ducats, which ſum was hitherto made good, partly by the ſtate, and partly by extraordinary ſpeculations of the houſe. This ſpacious hoſpital is four ſtories high, and poſſeſſes every conveniency: in the centre of the building ſtands the ſplendid church, built in a modern ſtyle, in the year 1745, after a deſign of Giorgio Maſſari; is light, very rich in marble, has five altars, two choirs, and is adorned with ſeveral beautiful paintings. The internal diſcipline of the hoſpital is ſuperintended by a prioreſs, appointed for three years, who is to report every circumſtance to the three preſidents. Immediately under the prioreſs are ſixty matrons, who are choſen by her, and muſt all be turned of forty; they are permitted to educate children not belonging

to

to the inſtitution, whom they frequently obtain from foreign parts, on account of the excellent plan and management of this inſtitution, from which permiſſion they derive great pecuniary advantages. In the environs of this hoſpital, near the bridge of the Madonna, ſtands the palace of the Gritti family, the walls of which are, on the outſide, painted by Battiſta dal Moro. This family poſſeſſes alſo the palace near the bridge della Paglia; and that of the Papal Nuncio, near St. Franceſco, belongs likewiſe to them. On the Rio di Palazzo, oppoſite the Canonica of St. Mark, is ſituated the ſplendid palace which formerly appertained to the family of Treviſani, but which is now the property of the Colalto family; this palace, the well-known Bianca Capello, Grand Ducheſs of Tuſcany, while ſhe was the miſtreſs of Francis, purchaſed for 17,000 ducats, for her father, Bartol.

Capello,

Capello, who lived before in St. Maria Formoſa. The church St. Giovanni in Bragora, was firſt erected in 639; John Talonico afterwards rebuilt it, at his own expence, in the ninth century; and in the years 1475, 1478, it was, on account of its ruinous ſtate, thoroughly repaired, and at laſt rebuilt anew, in 1728. This church is very extenſive, contains nine altars of marble, fine paintings, and embelliſhed with the tomb of the Doge Franceſco Prizzo, by Matthew Corneni, a work of diſtinguiſhed excellence. In its vicinity is the ſmall hoſpital for unfortunate ſilk mercers, with two altars, and a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; the hoſpital for honeſt widows, indigent female nobility and gentry; and, finally, a biſcuit bakehouſe. The Dominican convent, le Terziarie di St. Dominico, called St. Maria del Roſario, the nuns of which are alſo called pinzo-

chere, or pious ſiſters, has, ſince the year 1649, a proper oratory, where maſs is read; and the ſacrament depoſited for the uſe of the ſiſters, ſince the year 1748. The church St. Antonio Martire, which was erected in the year 800, by the Participazio family, and rebuilt in the year 1680, is adorned with altars and ſeveral fine paintings, and in its pariſh is the congregation della Fraterna de' Poveri, inſtituted in the year 1531, which ſupplies the poor of the town with money, medicines, bedding, clothes, &c. according to their wants. Here is, likewiſe, the beautiful garden of the Santo family. The church Giambattiſta, called Zan de Furlaini which formerly belonged to the knight templars, is decorated with five altars and ſome good paintings, and is, ſince the year 1312, the property of the knights of Malta. Near the church is the ancient palace of the former

prior,

prior, with a fine and extenſive garden. The ſchool of the Illyrian nation, St. Giorgio de' Schiavoni, was inſtituted in the year 1431, and is ſituated in the pariſh of St. Antonio; in the year 1551, it was rebuilt of Iſtrian marble, and its front is adorned with the Knight St. George, in baſſo relievo, and it contains nine fine paintings by Victor Carpazio. The Grecian church St. Giorgio was rebuilt in an elegant taſte, after a model of Sanſovin, within a ſpace of thirty years; and near it ſtands the academy, inſtituted by Thomas Flangini, a noble of Corfu, with two maſters for the education of the Grecian youth. This pious nobleman left, alſo, conſiderable legacies for paying the ranſom of Grecian ſlaves, and portioning poor Grecian girls. Not far from this church ſtands a nunnery, addicted to the rule of St. Baſilius, which the nuns enter by the means of a hidden paſſage. The

church la Santiſſima Ternita was built in the eleventh century, by the Celſi and Sagredi families, under the Doge Peter Centranico, and has been rebuilt ſeveral times ſince; it has ſeven altars and good paintings, among which the image of St. Gerhardo Sagredo, of Girolamo da Santa Croce particularly diſtinguiſhes itſelf. The church della Celeſtia, and the convent of Ciſterſian nuns belonging to it, were built in the year 1199, by the Celſi family, and completed in the year 1239; in 1569, both the church and convent were laid in aſhes, but were rebuilt from the ground in the year 1574, after a model of the celebrated Vicenzo Scamozzio, and decorated with nine altars and various fine paintings. The church St. Franceſco della Vigna, with the Minorite convent, was erected in the year 1134, under the Doge Andrew Gritti, after a deſign of Sanſovin; but its noble front

was

was built by Paladio. It has nineteen altars finely wrought, and paintings by the moſt eminent maſters. Without the church, between the corridors, ſtands an elegant hermitage of ſea ſhells, and the cloiſter itſelf is very beautiful and convenient for the monks, who poſſeſs a good library indeed, but no learning. In the church ſquare are the ſchools del Rome di Geſu, and oppoſite theſe the palace of the Papal nuncio, with which the Republic preſented the holy ſee, under Pope Sixtus, in return for the palace of her ambaſſador at Rome; farther, the oratories of the brotherhood della Sacre Stimate, and the ſchool St. Franceſco; finally, the ſchool of St. Paſqual Baylon, which poſſeſſes ſeveral paintings. The church St. Guiſtina was given up to the convent of the Auſtin monks, in the year 1450, and rebuilt in the year 1522, with five altars and good paintings, together

with a front of Istrian marble, after a design of Baldissera Longhena, and embellished in the year 1640, by the Soranzo family. In its vicinity we find the palace of Peter Gradenigo, possessing an excellent and valuable collection of shells, natural products, and coins consisting of 10,000 pieces, together with a remarkable library, containing, among other writings, 500 volumes of manuscripts relating to the history of Venice. The hospital, called l'Ospedaletto, is situated in the street Barberia delle Tole, and has, at present, instead of the oratory, a church with seven altars, and some good paintings. This hospital was built in the year 1527, and provided with an oratory in the year 1528, by surgeon Gualtiero, at a time when a great scarcity prevailed in Lombardy. In this hospital are received, persons of either sex afflicted with fevers, all pilgrims are admitted for three days, and a certain number

ber of orphans maintained and educated; the boys are put out to a trade, and the girls either married at the expence of the hoſpital, or, if they prefer a convent, they are placed in a nunnery. North of this hoſpital ſtand the extenſive magazines of wood, where a large ſtore of fire-wood and timber is conſtantly kept. The church Giovanni Laterano, with the well-built convent of Benedictin nuns, was erected in 1573, and is adorned with three altars, and five paintings by Nicholas Bombini. The firſt church of St. Lorenzo, with the nunnery of the juſt-mentioned order, was built in the year 810, by the Partipipazio family (now called Bodo), and ceded to theſe nuns in 835, by Orzi Partipipazio, Biſhop of Caſtello. In the year 1592, the above nuns built the preſent church (a ſtructure as vaſt as it is light), with ſeven altars, among which the high altar of white

Canara marble, is one of the moſt beautiful in Venice; it alſo poſſeſſes excellent paintings. The church or chapel of St. Sebaſtian, ſituated within the precinct of the convent, has three altars, and ſome paintings. Here the celebrated Mark Polo is interred, who had made new diſcoveries in other parts of the world, anterior to thoſe of Columbus. On the Rio di St. Lorenzo ſtand the palaces of the Zorzi, and on the other extremity, the rich and ſplendid buildings of the Capelli, together with the magnificent palaces of the Giuſtiniani; and, laſtly, on this very ſame Rio, oppoſite the church St. Giorgio de' Gréci, is the great diſtillery of Roſſoli. The church St. Severo was built in the year 820, by the Doge Angelo Participazio, burnt down in the year 1106, and was rebuilt in an antique ſtyle, provided with five altars, and ornamented with ſeveral good paintings. The church St. Proculo, was

likewiſe

likewiſe built by the above-mentioned family, and alſo burnt down in 1106, and was rebuilt, for the laſt time, in 1642, at the expence of the convent St. Zachaia. It has five altars, and ſome fine paintings. The convent St. Zachaia, of noble Benedictin nuns, was built, in 827, together with the church, by the Doge Participazio, and the imperial Conſul Ipato; anno 1457 it was thoroughly repaired, and greatly embelliſhed by magnificent altars and good paintings, together with the church St. Filippo Giacomo, built in an antique ſtyle, in the year 500, with ſix altars, and many good paintings. The adjoining convent of Benedicts has been incorporated with the former church la Scholaſtica, to ſerve as ſacriſty for the monks. The very ancient mother church St. Maria Formoſa, has been rebuilt at various periods; namely in the years 866,

1105,

1105, 1310, in this laſt period it was rebuilt in an antique ſtyle by Paul Barbetta, and repaired after the earthquake in 1680, when it received a fine front of Iſtrian marble, after a model by Vicenzo Smeraldi, a belfrey after a deſign by Francis Zucconi, and was adorned with twelve altars, and many fine paintings. In the year 1604 an aſſociation was erected near it, for the purpoſe of redeeming chriſtian ſlaves from captivity in Turkey. In the church ſquare are the beautiful and ſplendid palaces of the Vitteri, the Malpieri, the Ruzzina; that of the Grimani, with many antiquities, ſtatues, a cabinet of antiquities, and a library containing many rare manuſcripts; farther, the palaces of the Zorzi, and near the bridge, to the right, the palace of the Priuli, with excellent paintings by Palma the elder. Cloſe to the church ſtands the ſchool or fraternity of the holy Barbara, or the brotherhood of the

Lombards,

Lombards, with one altar, and an altar-piece by Dominico Tintoretto. Likewiſe the ſchool or fraternity of the Frutajuoli, or fruiterers, with an altar-piece by Alviſe dal Friſo; and, laſtly, the ſchool or brotherhood della Purificatione di Maria Virgine, with an altar-piece by Mark Titian. The church St. Lio, erected by the Participazio family, was rebuilt in the commencement of the 12th century, and thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1783; it contains ſix altars and many good paintings. The old, ſmall, and inconſiderable church of St. Marina, contains nine altars and ſome paintings, and is only remarkable on account of its poſſeſſing the ſtatue of the Venetian general, Thaddaeus della Volpe, on horſeback, who reconquered Padua, from the Emperor Maximilian. In this pariſh are ſituated the palaces of the Emi, Maccenighi, Soranzi, Piſani, and Bragadini. The Dominican

nican convent, built in the year 1430, has a church erected in the Gothic ſtyle, excellent paintings, and fifteen altars. The high altar of this church is one of the moſt beautiful in this city. The chapel of the Madonna del Roſaria contains one inſulated altar, with a cupola ſupported by four marble columns; and the chapel and the altar of St. Dominica, are alſo remarkable on account of its richneſs in marble; the bronze figures by Mezza of Bologna, and the paintings by Prozetta. The chapel of the Roſary is adorned with a platfond by Jac. Tintoretta. Cloſe to the church ſtands the ſchool or brotherhood of the holy Urſula, with an altar and ſeven paintings by Victor Carpazio the elder. The convent itſelf is built in a noble and magnificent ſtyle, and contains a library, remarkable on account of the Greek and Latin manuſcripts, and rare works it poſſeſſes, which remain

main untouched here. In the church ſquare ſtands the ſtatue of the Venetian general Barth. Colleone, on horſeback, caſt in bronze by Andrew Verochio and Alexander Leopardo. Between the church and the great ſchool or brotherhood of St. Mark ſtands the chapel la Madonna della Pace, inſtituted by a pious ſociety in the year 1548, and contains a beautiful altar of Carrara marble and ſeveral valuable paintings. The great ſchool or brotherhood of St. Mark was built after a model of Martin Lombardo, in the year 1485, and ranks, on account of its fine architecture, among the proudeſt ornaments of Venice, which contains ſix ſimilar fraternities, commonly called *great ſchools*, who chooſe their own tutelar ſaint, and occupy themſelves in works of charity. Each of them has a chief guardian, and another guardian. The direction of theſe ſchools is entruſted to the guardians, a vicar,

vicar, to ſome other aſſiſtants, and to twelve of the members, who are added to the guardian and the bench, in caſes which require deliberation and diſcuſſion. In its vicinity ſtands the ſchool or fraternity of St. Vincenzo, which has a fine altar-piece by Leandro Baſſano. The hoſpital li Mendicanti was at firſt erected in the iſland Lazano, and deſtined for the reception of perſons infected with leproſy; but as this diſeaſe ceaſed, it was appropriated to the reception of beggars, of the poor, and of the ſick and maimed; and for the better management of its concerns, it was removed in the year 1673, from the Iſle Lazaro to the ſpot where it now ſtands, where it was built in a ſplendid ſtyle, together with the church, after a model of Vincenzo Scamozzi. Towards the building of it, a rich merchant, of the name of Bontempelli contributed above 130,000 ducats. The church is built after

after the Corinthian order, and has five altars, and with fine paintings. In this hoſpital, 500 poor are yearly maintained, excluſive of a number of orphans, who are inſtructed in vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and deemed the beſt ſingers in Venice. Within the hoſpital is an oratory, having one altar and ſome good paintings. On the canal, which extends along the ſchool or fraternity of St. Mark, and joins the lacunes, below the hoſpital the large red covered barges lie, called Peoti, which are very convenient for long voyages; and at the mouth of the canal are the ſmall Peoti and Batelli, which go to Murano, Burano, Torcello, and Mazorbo. The foundation of the church of St. Maria del Pianto called le Caprucine ſulle Fundumente Nuove, was laid in the year 1649, under the Doge Francis Moline, and completed anno 1658. The architecture of the

church

church is elegant, and it contains ſix altars, and ſeveral good paintings. The Prigioni Nuove, or new priſons, ſituated in this ſeſtier or diſtrict, extend to the Riva dei Schiavoni, and are ſeparated from the palace of St. Mark by a canal, below which they were ſituated until the year 1589, where the architect Antony de Ponta, laid the foundation, under the Doge Paſqual Cicogna, to this accompliſhed and ſtrong building, which has in the court-yard, a ciſtern, and a chapel, for the uſe of the criminals who are to ſuffer death. This building being ſeparated from the palace by the canal, a ſtone bridge was conſtructed out of the third ſtory of the rooms of the late Council of Ten, which connects them with the priſon, and is called *de'Soſpiri*, or *ſigh bridge*, ſignifying that delinquents, condemned by the Council of Ten, and conducted over this bridge into the priſon, had

little

little to hope for, but every thing to dread. It is a piece of bold architecture; the priſon itſelf is conſtructed of large and heavy Iſtrian ſtones; and, excepting the garrets; the tables, chairs, &c. are formed of red bricks, ſo that few buildings of this kind excel this, in point of convenience, ſtrength, and coſtlineſs. Its architect, Anthony da Ponti, died during its conſtruction, and it was not completed but in the year 1602, by his nephew, Anthony Contini, under the Doge Marin Grimani.

3. The ſeſtier or diſtrict of Canareggio, or Seſtiero di Canale Reggio, obtained this appellation from a canal of the ſame name, and properly called Canario, on account of the reeds that formerly grew here. This ſpot was a mere marſh previous to the building of the town; but from its being drained, and canals conſtructed, it is, at

preſent, one of the moſt pleaſant parts of the town, and in which ſtill moſt of the nobles reſide: this ſeſtier or diſtrict commences from the Rio de' Fondaco de Todeſchi, which diſcharges itſelf, northward, into the lacunes, through the Rio di St. Marina and Sts. Gio and Paolo, and extends from the great canal to the lacunes, ſo that it is the largeſt of the city. Here we obſerve the church St. Giovanni Griſaſtomo, built in the year 1575, with ſeven altars, and adorned with good paintings. In its vicinity ſtands the Play-houſe, belonging to the noble family Grimani, the palaces of the Civrani Bembi, of the Engliſh conſul, the foreign poſt-office, and the magazine of tobacco. The church St. Canziano, ſuppoſed to have been erected by the family Zena, contains ſeven altars, a ſplendid chapel, belonging to the Widman family, finiſhed in the year 1634, by the ſculptor Clemente

Clemente Moli, and has ſome good paintings. In the pariſh, the palace of the Widimani particularly diſtinguiſhes itſelf, and that on account of its architecture, of the number and conveniency of the apartments, magnificent halls, and its beautiful front, which is of a peculiar order of architecture; the palace of the Moroſini, on the Rio of St. Canzian, has a large paved court, which was formerly a garden; the ſplendid palace Erizzo, now the property of the Balmarana family, has a fine garden, and is ornamented with buildings, paintings, and figures; and in this ſeſtier are likewiſe the palaces of the Counts Corniani, with Algaroti's celebrated collection of paintings. In this pariſh, and not far from the church, lives the German banker, Amadeo Schweyer, who poſſeſſes the completeſt and choiceſt library of manuſcripts, and printed books, publiſhed on the city of Venice. The church St. Maria Nuova has ſeven altars, and fine

paintings; it was erected into a parochial church in 1299, and thoroughly repaired in the year 1535. The church St. Maria delli Miracoli was built about 1480, by the means of pious contributions, and Peter Lombardo drew the design of this church, as well as that of the Franciscan nunnery, which joins the former by means of an arcade. As the execution of this church is as excellent as the design, it may be ranked, in every point of view, among the most beautiful of Venice. Of equal splendour and elegance is the church St. Apostoli, which has twelve altars, fine paintings, and elegant chapels. At the bottom of the church square is situated the building of the school or fraternity dell Angiolo Custode, with a good altar-piece. In this parish is also the palace of the Venieri, on the Rio of St. Canzian, and the palace of the Michieli. From hence we proceed to the splendid church of the Ex-jesuits, called

called l'Aſſunto, towards the lacunes of Moran, and the Fondamente Nuove; this church, with an hoſpital, was firſt built by Peter Luſſani, occupied in the year 1148 by the order of the Croſs-bearers, and conſumed by fire in 1513, and rebuilt afterwards, together with the convent, by Lingi Dardan, afterwards high-chancellor. In the year 1657, the Jeſuits who obtained this church, pulled down the old building, and erected the preſent church, the inſide of which conſiſts entirely of white marble, with beautiful ornaments of green marble. It contains the moſt valuable paintings, magnificent chapels, and elegant monuments; for example, that of the Doge Paſqual Cicogna, under which are conſtructed the Fondamente Nuove, which extend along the church, as far as St. Franceſco della Vigna; and has fine altars, among which the high altar is a maſter-piece, and evinces

enormous expence. In the ſplendid and ſpacious college of the Ex-jeſuits (which poſſeſſes the only obſervatory in Venice, and ſome exhibitions of natural products, coins, and books) the youth are ſtill inſtructed in grammar; and oppoſite this building is a ſmall hoſpital for poor women, and a ſmall church with fine paintings. Nor far off is ſituated the ſchool or fraternity of taylors, with ſome fine paintings; the ſchool or fraternity of coopers, with a painting by Palma; the palace of the Zeni, built after a model of Francis Zeno; the palace of the Contarini, and the palace of the Giuſtiniani, on this ſide of the bridge; and on the Fondamente Nuove of Murano, ſtands the ſplendid, extenſive, and commodious palace of the Donati, built by Leonardo Donato. The Auſtin nunnery, and the very old church St. Catharine, with ſeven altars of marble, and ſome good paintings. In the vicinity

vicinity of this church ſtands the palace of the Grimani; and at the extremity of the Calle Longa, the palace Rezzonico, one front of which looks towards the Great Canal, and the weſtern front towards the Rio di Felice, which joins here the Great Canal. The church, erected in an ancient ſtyle by the family Grauſſona or Guſſono, has ſeven altars and ſeveral good paintings. Cloſe to this church ſtands the ſchool or fraternity of painters, with ſome works by Palma Liberi and D. Strozza. In the church-ſquare is ſituated the palace of the Sagredo. The church St. Felice, erected by the family Gallina in the year 966, and rebuilt in a modern ſtyle in the ſixteenth century, poſſeſſes ſome good works of eminent artiſts. In the pariſh of St. Felice is ſituated the palace of the Tiepoli, rebuilt by Sanſovin; the palace of the Priuli, and that of the Boldeu. The abbey and church Maria di Miſericor-

dia was erected in the year 939 by Ceſare dei Guili, has many good paintings, and its front is built of Iſtrian ſtones. Not far off is the hoſpital for poor women, the old ſchool or fraternity of ſilk weavers, with a painting by Paul Veroneſe; farther, the new ſchool or fraternity called la Grande della Miſericordia, built ſince 1531, after a model of James Sanſovin, and is the third among the ſix large pious aſſociations or fraternities, has very conſiderable revenues and fine paintings; and, finally, the palace of the Lezze or dei Legge, which is of a noble architecture. The Fondamente Nuove join here the quadrangular bay formed by the lacunes, and called the water-mark, where the rafts coming from the continent lay to, and pay a toll. The church la Madonna del Orto, with the nunnery annexed to it ſince 1674, is built in the Gothic ſtyle, its front adorned with five ſtatues, and its inſide em-

belliſhed

belliſhed with fifteen altars, and various excellent paintings. Cloſe to the church is the ſchool or fraternity of merchants, built in the year 1576, and has ſome good paintings. In its vicinity are the palaces of the Contarini Morofini, and Vecchia, with their reſpective gardens. The church belonging to the Auſtin nunnery, built in the year 1388 by the family Veniera contains ſome good paintings and other works of the fine arts. In its neighbourhood is the ſchool or fraternity of St. Alviſe, poſſeſſing ſome good paintings of Mark Veglia, which he finiſhed in the year 1508. The church St. Bona Venture, and the convent, at preſent inhabited by the nuns of the order of St. Thereſa, was built by Franciſcan monks, but is now poſſeſſed by the former, in conſequence of the latter having left it in 1624, and removed to another convent. In the church are three altars

and

and ſome good paintings. The St. Auſtin nunnery, together with the church St. Girolamo, were erected in 1300, were burnt down in the commencement of the preſent century, and rebuilt ſince in their preſent form. In the vicinity of this church is the ſchool or fraternity di St. Girolamo, with paintings of Luigi Vivanori, Carpaccico, &c.; and likewiſe the palace of the Mori, reſembling a large caſtle, built by Leonardo Moro, with the garden belonging to it. The convent of the Capuchins, inhabited by them ſince 1614, and the church called le Capucine di Girolamo, or St. Maria Madre del Redentore, conſecrated in the year 1623, has three altars, with altar-pieces by Palma; and not far off ſtands the charity-ſchool of the Pinzochere di Santa Maria dei Servi, in which girls are educated. The church St. Giobbe, and the Franciſcan nunnery appertaining to it at the commencement

of

of the Canario, was built, in the year 1462, by the Doge Chriſtopher Moro, and has thirteen altars and ſeveral paintings. Without the church are four oratorios, with their altars; and near them a ſmall hoſpital for poor women, built by the Doge Moro; and on the Carnario, oppoſite the church, ſtands the palace of the Valieri, with a pleaſant and beautiful garden. A building called le Penetenti, ſituated on the other ſide of the canal, with a ſmall church, is a place deſtined for penitents; and at ſome diſtance is the Jews' quarter or the Ghetto degli Ebrei, divided into the Old, New, and Neweſt, where all the Jews of Venice, about 4500 in number, have been compelled to reſide ſince the year 1416. It has three gates, which are ſhut every evening by watchmen appointed for that purpoſe. The church St. Geremia Profeta, one of the greateſt and lighteſt churches in the whole

whole town, has lately been rebuilt from the ground, and contains fifteen altars and ſome good images. In this pariſh is ſituated the palace Savorgnan, with a nunnery which deſerves peculiar notice, and has a beautiful garden. On a ſmall iſle formed by the great canal, is the Crotta; farther the palaces of the Zeni, the Soranzi, the Gradenighi, built in a peculiar ſtyle; and, laſtly, the palace of the Moroſini. The church St. Maria in Nazaret i Scalzi, belonging to the convent of bare-foot Carmelites, and built in the middle of the ſeventeenth century, in a ſimple, noble, and taſteful ſtyle, contains, beſides the beautiful paintings which adorn the inſide, the rareſt and moſt valuable ornaments of marble. Near this church ſtands the palace hitherto inhabited by the ambaſſador of Spain. The church St. Lucia, belonging to the St. Auſtin nunnery, was erected in the year 1192, and obtained

tained its preſent form in 1609, after a model of Palladio. It has nine altars, and is adorned with ſeveral good paintings. Near the ſacriſty ſtands a peculiar oratory, called the Cavern of Bethlehem, and near the Great Canal the palace of Count Cavaza, the church Corpus Chriſti, which belongs to the adjoining Dominican nunnery, built in year 1394, which being deſtroyed by a ſtorm in the year 1416, occaſioned forty-three perſons to loſe their lives; it was, however, rebuilt and enlarged afterwards, and poſſeſſes elegant altars and paintings. The church St. Lionardo has modern altars, and ſome good paintings; it was built in the year 1025. The church of St. Marcuola is ſuppoſed to have been built in the year 569, and contains nine fine altars of marble and ſeveral good images. At no great diſtance from this church ſtands the ſchool or fraternity del Croceſiſſo, and within the church live three female hermits

of

of the order of St. Auſtin, who poſſeſs an oratory with one altar. Here is ſituated the celebrated palace of the Vendramini, called *Non nobis Domine*, which, in Sanſovin's opinion, is the moſt beautiful of the four ſplendid palaces of Venice: farther, the palaces of the Memmo and Grimani, which laſt has a very remarkable garden ſituated on the great canal. About the end of November, 1789, a fire broke out in the oil warehouſe of the brothers Heinzelman, containing 240,000 lbs. of oil; on which occaſion the whole of the ſixty-three buildings, ſituated between the canal and the ſmall ſquare Anconetta, became a prey to the flames, and 150 families loſt their all: but were, however, fully indemnified for their loſs by the liberal generoſity of the Venetians. The chapel l'Anconetta ſtands on the Rio Terra, which leads to St. Marcuolo, and has ſome fine paintings. The church

St.

St. Maria dei Servi, built in the year 1316, and belonging to the convent of Servites, poſſeſſes twenty-two altars, and is nearly throughout adorned with good paintings and ſculpture. Near the church are ſituated the ſchools or fraternities della Virgine Annunziata and Dei Luccheſi: farther, the ſchool or fraternity of dyers, with ſome fine buildings appertaining to the Grimani. The church St. Maria Magdelena, founded by the family Baffa, contains ſeven altars and ſome good paintings; and in its vicinity are the palaces of the Molin, the Piovene, the Marcelli, and that of the Erizzo. The church St. Foſca was built by the family Grimani, anno 1297, and rebuilt in the middle of the ſeventeenth century, and contains ſeven altars, and ſeveral good paintings. In the ſame pariſh is the palace of the Correri. The church St. Marziali or St. Marciliano, built in the year 1133 by the family Boachi,

chi, and rebuilt from the ground in the middle of the laſt century, contains ſeven altars and fine paintings.

4. The ſeſtier or diſtrict of St. Polo conſtitutes the commencement of the other half of the city, on the other ſide of the great canal, and is connected with the firſt by the celebrated Rialto bridge. Acroſs the Great Canal, which divides the city into two parts, no bridge was conſtructed until the year 1264: but in that year a wooden bridge was built, and called Ponte della Moneta (the Money Bridge), from the money formerly paid by thoſe who croſſed this canal, namely, a quartaruolo, or the fourth part of a ſoldo. In the year 1587, the ſenate reſolved finally to build a ſtone bridge in lieu of the former, and the committee, conſiſting of Mark Antonio Barbaro, James Foſſarini, and Lewis

George, choſe from among the great variety of plans and models offered by the moſt celebrated architects, that of Antonio da Ponte. Upon this, on the firſt of February, 1587, the commencement was made with demoliſhing the wooden bridge, and digging the canal ſixteen feet deeper for the foundation of the new bridge. On each ſide of the canal, a pile work conſiſting of 6000 elm pales, ten feet in length, was driven into the ground, upon which were laid large flat pieces of larch wood, two feet thick, and connected with each other by croſs-beams of the ſame kind of wood, forty feet in length. On the ninth of June, 1588, the firſt ſtone was laid with great ſolemnity; and in the year 1591, this remarkable fabric was completed under the Doge Paſqual Cicogna. The bridge conſiſts of one arch, the extreme height of which is from twenty to twenty-two feet

above the water (according as it is high or low water), its breadth forty-three feet, and the circumference of the arch seventy feet. On both sides a baluſtrade runs along the bridge, and on each extremity of the bridge are ſtairs of eighteen ſteps each, which lead to a principal ſtairs. At the four corners of this bridge are four ſtatues of ſaints in baſſo relievo, by Girolamo Campagna; and in the centre of the arch, the arms of the above-mentioned doge, with the inſcription *Paſchale Ciconia Venetiarum Duce, Anno Chriſti MDXCI. Urbis conditæ MLLXX. Curantibus, Aloyſio Giorgio Proc. M. Antonio Barbaro Eques et Proc. Jacobo Foſcareno Eques et Proc.* The upper part of the arch is divided by two rows of ſhops into three different ways or ſtreets; each row contains twelve ſhops, conſiſting of marble arches covered with lead, and form-

ing

ing a ſpacious ſtreet in the centre. In the middle of the bridge, the ſhops are ſeparated by an arch of the Doric order, meaſuring up to the gable thirty feet in height, and forming on both ſides a portal, which leads from the middle ſtreet to the two outermoſt ones, running on the other ſides of the ſhops, and joining the marble balluſtrade towards the water-ſide. The whole length of the bridge, from the firſt ſtairs at St. Bartolomomeo, to the laſt of the Campo di St. Jacabo, meaſures 187 feet, having ſixty-ſeven ſtairs, and twenty-three benches or reſting places. The whole of this ſtructure is built after the Doric order, and in a manner ſo ſolid, that like the ancient buildings of Greek and Rome, it bids defiance to the deſtroying hand of Time. The foot of the bridge, on the other ſide of the canal, leads to the ſmall church St. Giacomo di Rialto. This church was repaired in the years

1071 and 1531, and rebuilt from the ground in 1601, according to its ancient form, and has five altars, ſome ſtatues and paintings. From this church we come to the ſquare Rialto, ſurrounded with an arcade, in the back ground of which are rooms for tranſacting buſineſs, warehouſes, magazines, academies for artiſts, and the exchange, where the merchants aſſemble daily at one o'clock in the afternoon, in one part of the arcade, for the purpoſe of ſettling commercial affairs. Hereafter follow the mercers ſhops, called the Drapperia, ſituated under long extenſive arches, and the New Rialto, at preſent entirely conſiſting of ſilk ſhops. At the extremity of theſe commence the goldſmiths ſhops, called Ruga; and at the end of them is the place called Beccario, where formerly ſtood the houſe of the procurator Querini, at preſent converted into ſhambles, from the abhorrence of his memory, for his having

having acted a principal part in the conſpiracy of Bajamente Tiepoli. The ſhambles are joined by the fiſh market erected in the year 1322, which extends as far as the *new building* on the Great Canal, which latter was built by Sanſovin, at the expence of government. Farther on, and beyond the ſmall ſquare, are ſtore-houſes belonging to government, which were alſo inhabited by the former collectors of the public revenue; and at no great diſtance from theſe ſtands the magnificent public palace of Rialto, adorned throughout with marble, built in a noble ſtyle, and poſſeſſing many valuable paintings. On the left of the Ruga ſtands the very ancient church of St. Zuonne di Rialto, which contains five altars and ſeveral good paintings. This church was built by the family Treviſani, and has a belfrey; which was commenced in the year 1398, and finiſhed 1410: in the year 1513 it burnt down, but was rebuilt ſome years after by

the Doge Andrew Gritti. The church St. Mattio di Rialto, built in the year 1155, was, for the firſt time, rebuilt in 1439, and in the year 1730 conſtructed in its preſent elegant form; it is adorned with ſeveral good paintings. The church St. Silveſtro owes its origin to the family Andreardi, was conſecrated 1177, and obtained a modern form in the 17th century, has eight altars and fine paintings. The church St. Aponale, built in the year 1034, contains eight altars and fine paintings. In this pariſh are ſituated the palaces of the Ruzzini and Tiepoli, with the celebrated collection of coins. The church St. Polo ſtands in a beautiful large ſquare, and imparts its name to the whole ſeſtier. It was built 837 by the Doges Peter and John Tradonico, but demoliſhed in the year 1600, and rebuilt afterwards in a more modern ſtyle. It contains ſeven altars and curious paintings. In the

church-

church-ſquare are the palaces of the Cornari, built after a deſign of Michael da San Michelle, and the palaces of Bernardi, Soranzi, Piſani, Moretta, Grimani del Albero, d'Oro and of the Barbarigo della Terazza with a moſt excellent collection of paintings. On the Rio di St. Polie are ſituated the modern palaces of the Capelli, one of which is adorned with fine paintings al frefco. The church St. Ubaldo, vulgarly called St. Boldo, was taken down on account of its ruinous ſtate, and rebuilt by means of pious contributions, in the beginning of this century. It is ornamented with paintings by Gaetano Zombini. The church St. Agoſtino, contains five altars, and ſome good paintings. It was built in the year 1001, by the biſhop of Olivolo, Peter Martuſeo, of the family Quinta Balle; in the years 1106, and 1604, it was burnt down, and was rebuilt, afterwards, for the laſt time, in a good ſtyle, within

five years time, after a model of Francis Contini. The church St. Stefano Confeſſore, commonly called St. Stin, was built under the Doge Peter Ziani, by George Zanlani, a patrician of Creta, and is adorned with ſeven altars and excellent paintings. The church St. Giovanni Vangeliſta was founded by the family Bado, together with the lay priorate, and contains five altars and ſome fine paintings. Near this priorate is the ſchool or fraternity of the ſame name, the ſecond among the ſix great ſchools or fraternities. It took its origin anno 1262, and was rebuilt in its preſent form between the years 1307 and 1405. It is rich in paintings, revenues, and inſtruments. The church St. Frari of the glorious Virgin excels all others in ſize, and therefore is termed la Ca Grande, the Great Houſe. It began to be built entirely of bricks, in the Gothic ſtyle, at the end of the 14th century;

tury; is of an enormous ſize, and contains ſixteen altars, together with fine paintings and monuments. The very ſpacious convent belonging to it has, but very lately, acquired a conſiderable library. With this convent is connected the little church St. Nicolette Dei Frari, with five altars, and fine paintings; it was built in the middle of the 14th century, by the ſenator, Niccolo Leoni. Cloſe to the convent is an oratory, with a painting, by Bruſaferro; and in the church-ſquare ſtands the ſchool or fraternity della Paſſione, built in its preſent form in the year 1593, with ſome paintings; and the ſchool or fraternity of St. Franciſcus, with ſome paintings by Prodenone. The church St. Rocco, built in 1494 by the brotherhood of St. Rocco, after a model of Bart. Buono, and partly rebuilt anew in the middle of the 18th century, by the architect John Scalfuroto, contains valuable

paintings

paintings and altars. On the other ſide of this church is ſituated the fifth large ſchool or fraternity, called Rocco, which excels all others in point of the richneſs and magnificence of the buildings, and was conſtructed by Santo Lombardo, with the ſupport and advice of his uncle Tullio Lombardo. This ſchool contains the richeſt collection of the moſt valuable and rareſt paintings. The church St. Toma, built by the family Miana, anno 917, was rebuilt in the year 1318, and thoroughly repaired in 1789. It deſerves peculiar notice on account of its ſeven altars, and the few but excellent paintings, by Palma, Zucchi, &c. Among the palaces of this ſeſtier or diſtrict, we ſhall only notice thoſe of Civrani, the Marcelli, and the Colombi.

5. The Seſtier or diſtrict of Santa Croce, which derives its name from the church St.

St. Croce in Luprio. It is the ſmalleſt of all, if the iſles ſituated at ſome diſtance from the city, and annexed to it, are not taken into account. Formerly, this diſtrict was the moſt marſhy of any about Venice, and yet it is ſuppoſed to have already been inhabited by Romans. It is ſituated to the left of the bridge of Rialto, where we come to the church St. Cuſan, on paſſing through the Street Ruga Degli Speciali. This church was built by the families Michieli and Minotta, and partly rebuilt in the 17th century, in a fine ſtyle of the Corinthian order; and was, at the ſame time, adorned with eight altars of marble and good paintings. In this pariſh is the play-houſe St. Caſſan, an inconvenient building, where, in winter, they perform entertainments, which are a ſort of middle things between comedies and comic operas. Here are alſo ſituated the palaces of the Muti and Buoni.

The

The church St. Maria Mater Domini has ſeven altars and fine paintings. It was built in the year 960, by the family Capella, rebuilt after a deſign of Sanſovin in the year 1520, and has been conſiderably repaired in the courſe of this century. In this church three girls are yearly portioned out with 700 ducats each, if they chooſe a ſingle or monaſtic life. The church St. Stae or Euſtach, ſituated on the great canal, has ſeven altars of marble and excellent paintings. It has been thoroughly repaired in the preſent century, and brought to a more pleaſing form. In this pariſh ſtands the palace of the Belloni, a noble ſtructure; farther, the ſplendid and beautiful building of the Piſari, the palace of the Troni, the Bonaldi, the Ginuti, the Coccina, the Corneri della Regina, the Goivanelli, the Mocenigo, the Contarini, and the palace of the Battaja, in the Calle del Meggio. The

church

church St. Zan Degolo contains ſeven altars and ſeveral fine paintings; it was built by the family Venier, and has undergone various reparations. To this pariſh belongs alſo the quarter of the Turkiſh merchants reſiding here, called Il Fondaco dei Turchi, which, like the Ghetto or quarter of the Jews, is ſurrounded with a wall and guarded by night; and here is alſo the palace of the Bembi. The church St. Giacomo dall'Orio, was built in the year 1225, by the families Bado and Mula, after which period it ſuffered many alterations, when, in the 17th century, it was, together with the chapel, thoroughly repaired, and adorned with fine altars, pulpits, and paintings. The church St. Simeon Grande or Profeta was built by the families Ghiſa, Aolda, and Briaſa; but the church St. Simeon Piccolo or Simeon and Juda was built with ſmall

and

and neat altars by the family Foſcori, and rebuilt from the ground in 1718. In the vicinity of the latter church ſtands the oratory of the wool-weavers, with a fine altar-piece by Carpaccio; farther, the palaces of the Foſcari, with magnificent ſculpture and paintings of the Marcelli, and of the celebrated Procurator Angelo Emo. The church Jeſus and Mary, inſtituted by the Donna Angelo Maria Paſqualigo in the year 1622, is ſmall, and contains only three altars and ſome good paintings. It belongs to the St. Auſtin nunnery of the ſame name, which was built in the year 1630. The church St. Niccolo da Tolentino, commonly called I. Tolentini, was built in the year 1571, after a model of the celebrated Vincenzo Scamozzi, and has nine fine altars of marble, beſides ſeveral good paintings. The convent is built in a ſplendid ſtyle, and contains a conſiderable library. The church La Croce de

Venezia,

Venezia, rebuilt in a modern ſtyle in the year 1590, belongs to the adjoining Franciſcan nunnery, and contains eight altars and good paintings. In this pariſh are the palaces of the Amadi, of the Buſinelli, and of the Zaghi, with their reſpective gardens. The church St. Chiara, built in the 16th century, is ſituated, together with the Franciſcan nunnery belonging to it, on an iſle connected with the city by a wooden bridge. It contains five altars, and ſeveral good paintings. The St. Auſtin nunnery, together with the church of St. Andrew, which was given them, ſtands in a large ſquare or campo, and contains ſeven wooden altars and ſome excellent paintings. The church of St. Maria Maggiore, built in 1497 at the expence of Alviſe Malpiero, belongs to a Franciſcan nunnery, and contains eleven altars and ſome paintings of eminent artiſts.

6. The

6. The laſt ſeſtier or diſtrict is called Dorſo Duro, from its inſular form, and hard and ſolid ſoil; it was the laſt of all in being populated and inhabited, being moſt expoſed to the invaſions of the enemy from the ſea ſide. It was formerly called Scapulo, and its ſoil was more dry and ſolid than any of the other iſlands, if we except the eaſtern and weſtern points, which were rendered fit for building by the labour of man. This diſtrict commenced to be cultivated about 884, by the ſervants of the doge formerly called excuſati, now ſcudieri; theſe were, however, ſoon joined by the emigrated families of the Baſei, Polani, Giuſtiniani, Barbolani, and Selvi. In this ſeſtier or diſtrict we ſhall only notice the following buildings, namely, the church of St. Pantaleone, founded in the year 1025, and afterwards rebuilt from the ground, containing nine altars, and ſome good paintings;

ings; on the Rio di St. Pantaleone is ſituated the palace of Foſcaro, erected in the Gothic ſtyle, which, in point of ſize and agreeable ſituation, excels all other palaces in the town; farther, a fine building of the Giuſtiniani, the palace of the Balbi, of the Gradenigo, and, near the bridge of the Noale, the palace of Guſſoni, built after a model of Michael da San Michele; on the Rio di St. Pantaleone, the palace of the Loredani, and of the Dolfini, built in the Roman ſtyle. The church St. Barnaba, built in the courſe of this century, contains ſome good paintings; and in this pariſh, which is chiefly inhabited by the poor nobility, called Barnabotte, ſtands the palace Rezzonico. The church of St. Margherita, built in the year 837, by the family Germiniano Buſignacco, and repaired and enlarged in the ſeventeenth century, contains eight altars, and many paintings. In the back ground

of the fine ſquare, before the church, ſtands the ſchool or fraternity of the furriers, where we meet with a good painting by Carletto Caliari. The church of I Carmini, built in the year 1125, and belonging to the convent of the Carmelites, contains fourteen altars, excellent paintings and ſome elegant monuments. In this pariſh are the ſchools or fraternities del Carmine and St. Niccolo, with valuable paintings; and on the Rio dell'Anzolo, the fine palaces of the Vendramin and Foſcarini; which laſt, as well as the palaces of the Donati and Cornari, have beautiful gardens. The ſmall and well-built church Il Soccorſo contains one altar and ſome fine paintings; near it is an hoſpital for poor females whoſe virtue is in danger. Near this inſtitution is the church le Tereſe, built in 1645, and belonging to the Carmelite nunnery; it contains ſeven altars

and

and many paintings. At the extremity of the town is the church of St. Marta, built by the family Salomoni, and appertaining to the convent of noble Auſtin nuns; it contains ſeven altars and many valuable paintings. The church of St. Niccolo was rebuilt in the ſeventeenth century, and contains ſeven altars and fine paintings: it is alſo termed de Dorſo Duro, or dei Medicroli. The church of Raphael, called l'Anzolo, was rebuilt entirely from the ground, anno 1618, and contains nine altars of marble and ſome good paintings. Not far from it ſtands a ſmall convent of lay ſiſters, the order of the holy Franciſcus, of Aſſiſi, the palace Zenobio, the only glaſs-houſe in town, and ſome fine gardens, with buildings belonging to them. The church of St. Sebaſtian, rebuilt in the year 1562, was ceded to the monks of St. Hieronymus, called Geronomiti; it contains a very valuable collection

of paintings: but the church of St. Baſilio, commonly called Baſegio, founded, anno 901 by the family Motina, and rebuilt in a neater form after the earthquake in 1347, contains only a few paintings. In this pariſh are the palaces of the Molini; and on the foundations of the Zattere, oppoſite the Zuecca, the ſplendid palace and garden of the Zorzi, with the buildings of the Paſqualigi belonging to it. The church Ogni Santi, belonging to the Benedict nunnery adjoining it, was built by the families Barbariſa and Duoda, and afterwards gradually embelliſhed; it contains ſeven altars and ſome good paintings. Le Romite is a ſmall church, uſed by ſome nuns as an oratory. Far more memorable is the church of St. Cervaſio and Protaſio; it was rebuilt in the year 1583, after a deſign by Palladio, and is adorned with twelve altars, and paintings. In this pariſh is the palace of the Nani,

Nani, with its valuable library; the ſplendid palace of the Barbarigo, built after a model of Sanſovin, together with the palaces of the Balbi, Contarrini, &c. and the gardens of the Michieli. The church of St. Maria della Carita, belonging to the regular canons, was built by Mark Giuliani, in the year 1119, and repaired from time to time; it poſſeſſes thirteen altars and good paintings, together with ſome monuments. Near this church is ſituated the great ſchool or fraternity della Carita, founded in the year 1260, contains ſeveral good paintings. Here are likewiſe the palaces Rota, Donadelle, Torreſelle, and that of the Imperial ambaſſador. The church of St. Agneſe contains ſome good paintings; and in its precinct is ſituated the palace of the Venieri. The church I Geſuati, ceded to the monks of the order of St. Dominic in the year 1669, has fine paintings; and

in the convent is the celebrated library of Ap. Zeno. The hoſpital Gl'Incurabili was built 1522, by the Biſhop of Baffo, Peter Contarini, and rebuilt afterwards by Antony Contarini, after a model by Sanſovin: in this hoſpital are received poor people, and eſpecially ſick perſons of every deſcription, and the former are provided for during the ſpace of a whole twelvemonth, gratis; but, in the firſt days of April, all arriving poor people are treated, for once, rather better than uſual. Here is alſo the fourth of the celebrated conſervatories of Venice, or academies for vocal and inſtrumental muſic, where orphans and other poor girls, are inſtructed in church muſic, both vocal and inſtrumental. The hoſpital church is built in a noble ſtyle, and contains many celebrated paintings of Giorgione, Tintoretta, &c. The oratory within the circuit of the hoſpital, and deſtined for the uſe of pious perſons, is very remarkable,

able, on account of its elegant architecture and rich utenſils. The church of la Spirito Santo, appertaining to the St. Auſtin nunnery, poſſeſſes ſeven altars, and ſome good paintings. To this church belongs the church or fraternity dello Spirito Santo, with three altars and ſome fine paintings. The church la Umilda appertained formerly to the convent of Jeſuits, and was, after the expulſion of the Jeſuits in the year 1606, together with the convent, given up to the Benedict nuns, who were brought thither, in 1615, with great pomp, from the iſle St. Servolo, where they had, until then, reſided: the church itſelf is old, and has ſeven altars and ſome paintings. At the extremity of the iſthmus of this ſeſtier or diſtrict, towards the harbour, is the Dogana da Mare or cuſtom-houſe, built after a plan of Joſeph Benoni, and where all goods, imported by ſea, are to be entered,

weighed, and cleared, by paying the duty, cuſtoms, tolls, &c. On this vaſt, magnificent, and ſolid fabric, a turret riſes from a beautiful collonade of Grecian marble, bearing on its top a globe of gilt copper, with a ſtatue repreſenting Fortune, which ſupports a weathercock. At no great diſtance is the ſchool della Santiſſima Trinita, which conſtitutes a part of the front of the convent della Salute, built by theſe monks, and ſerves for the purpoſes of inſtructing the youth in religion. It poſſeſſes one altar and ſome very fine paintings. The church St. Maria della Salute is one of the moſt magnificent and coſtly churches in Venice, it began to be built after the plague which raged in Venice in the year 1631, on the 25th of March, and was finiſhed with an enormous expence, furniſhed by the ſenate, under the direction of the architect Baldiſſera Longhena. The foundation

only

only of this ſtructure, not to mention the flat timbers and joints, conſiſts of 1,156,675 piles of oak, larch, and other wood, from ten to fourteen feet long; in the driving in of which, two years and two months were expended, before it was poſſible to begin with the maſonry. The inſide of this church is no leſs ſplendid and fine; for, excluſive of the ſeven altars, the moſt valuable paintings of the greateſt maſters are found here. Divine ſervice is performed here by the monks of the *Somaſkā*, *p.p. Somaſchi*, who have an elegant manſion near it, and poſſeſs a numerous library, fine drawings, and engravings. The hoſpital-church, la Catecumeni contains three altars; and in the adjoining hoſpital all infidels are received who are deſirous of adopting the Chriſtian religion. The church of St. Gregorio poſſeſſes a commandry with large revenues, ſeven altars, and ſome very

very valuable paintings. As many altars, but only one fine painting, we meet with in the church of St. Rio, in the precinct whereof, the Grimani poſſeſs a great and well-built palace. To this ſeſtier or diſtrict alſo belongs,

The iſland Zuecca or la Giuducca, which extends, ſouth of the town, from eaſt to weſt, towards the iſle St. Giorgio Maggiore. It is generally maintained, that it owes its appellation to the Jews who formerly reſided there, ſince, previous to the year 1516, they were not allowed to live together in Venice. The weſtern part of this iſle was rendered habitable at one and the ſame period with Dorſo Duro; but the eaſtern part, from Pom Ponte Longo to St. Giorgio Maggiore, was not built upon but after the year 1250, and at laſt in the year 1328, the ſame happened to the ſouthern

ern part of this iſland; and houſes and magazines were erected, where at preſent ox-hides are tanned. This narrow but long iſle is interſected by ſeveral canals, which have ſtone-bridges, and has a number of vine-yards, orchards, and kitchen-gardens, from whence the wants of the inhabitants of Venice are daily ſupplied. There are, moreover, ten churches, four monaſteries, and four nunneries.—Namely, the church of St. Biagio and Catoldo, with the Benedict nunnery, has ſeven altars of marble and ſome paintings. The church le Convertite, with the St. Auſtin nunnery, generally inhabited by 300 girls of the town, to atone, as nuns, for their former miſconduct. The church has ſeven altars and ſome good paintings. The church of St. Coſmo, with the nunnery, contains ſix altars of marble and excellent paintings. The church of St. Euphemia poſſeſſes nine altars and

and excellent paintings. The church St. Jacob Maggiore, commonly called St. Giacomo, contains ſeven altars, with good paintings, and its ſervice is performed by Servite monks. The church Il Redemtore, built by the Venate, in a noble ſtyle, in 1576, after a deſign of Palladio, with the capuchin convent, contains ſeven altars of marble and excellent paintings. The church la Croce della Zuecca, built 1508, and appertaining to the Benedict nunnery, has ſeven altars and ſeveral paintings. The church St. Anzolo, belonging to the order of contemplative Carmelites, has three altars and ſome good paintings. In this iſle is alſo ſituated the hoſpital alla Preſentatione della Virgine, deſtined for the reception and education of poor handſome girls, expoſed to ſeduction, and has a ſmall church, built in 1586, by Bart. Marcheſi, after a deſign of Palladio, has three altars,

and

and ſome good paintings. In this hoſpital, 120 female orphans manufacture the punte di Venezia, or the fineſt net-work of flaxen and nettle yarn, an ounce of which coſts eight ounces of the fineſt ſilver, or half an ounce of gold, and a complete dreſs of which ſometimes amounts to 500 ducats. The church St. Suſanna or St. Giovanni della Zuecca poſſeſſes five altars, beſides ſome good images, and the convent of Camalduan monks was built in 1309. In a college ſituated on this iſle, young patricians are educated by the Somaſchi. In the ſame direction with the iſle *Z*uecca is ſituated

The iſle St. Giorgio Maggiore. It is a beautiful ſpot, inhabited ſince 982 by noble monks of the Benedict order, and faces the ſquare and palace of St. Mark. The beautiful and magnificent church has a front of marble, and ſtatues finely wrought, by Albaneſi,

Albaneſi, eleven altars, and paintings by the moſt eminent artiſts. The foundation was laid in the year 1556, and the whole ſtructure was not completed but in 1610, after a deſign of Palladio. The extenſive convent, built by Sanſovin, Palladio, and Baldiſſera Longhena, is built in a noble and magnificent ſtyle, and likewiſe adorned with paintings of uncommon excellence. The library of this convent is the moſt impotrant in Venice, next to that of St. Mark; and the convent is emboſomed by the moſt pleaſant gardens. At no great diſtance, on the road to Malamocco and Chioggia, is ſituated the iſle le Grazie. The culture of its marſhy ſoil was firſt attempted in 1264, by a monk of the name of Lorenzo, who cultivated a piece of ground of thirty paces in length, and twenty-five broad. It obtained its name from the church Santa Maria della Grazie, ſituated in this iſle. It belongs

belongs to a convent of this place, inhabited by capuchins, ſince 1670, and poſſeſſes elegant paintings. The ſame road, in the vicinity of the canal Orfano, leads to

The iſle St. Clemente, called likewiſe Madonna de Loretto, where we meet with an elegant church and a convent, inhabited by Camalduan hermits, ſince 1545, and has an excellent vineyard, and has many hermitages for the reception of monks and patricians. In the ſame direction is ſituated

The iſle St. Spirito, with a church built after a deſign by Sanſovin, and a convent inhabited by Franciſcan monks. Since the year 1656, foreign ambaſſadors arriving by ſea, and the papal nuncio, were hitherto received here, and conducted to the town with great pomp. Eaſt of the capital, we obſerve

obſerve the iſle St. Elena, with a convent ceded to the monks of Mount Calvary, ſince the year 1407, and a church, the high altar-piece of which repreſents the viſits of the ſages, and is one of the moſt finiſhed works of Palma the elder. In this iſland are thirty-four ovens, where the former republican government cauſed the biſcuits to be baked for the navy, and the ammunition-bread for the army. Between Caſtello and the port St. Niccolo, we come to the largeſt of all the iſles in the lacunes of Venice, and is inhabited by religious orders; namely, the iſland la Certoſa, formerly St. Andrea del Lido, which is inhabited ſince the year 1422, by Carthuſian monks of St. Bruno. The beautiful and ſplendid church contains a valuable collection of paintings: the ſpacious and commodious convent, which is ſurrounded with corridors, and gardens, poſſeſſes alſo valuable paintings. Weſt of

the

the city of Venice, towards Lizza Fuſina, is ſituated the iſle St. Giorgeo, in Alga; thus named from the ſea-weeds, great quantities of which are floating thither on the Old Brenta. It was firſt inhabited in the year 1228, by Benedictine monks, who were followed by various other orders, but at preſent the bare-footed Carmelites are in poſſeſſion of it. Anno 1716 the church and convent burnt down, together with the excellent manuſcripts and paintings, of which laſt a ſingle painting by Donato, repreſenting the crucifixion of Chriſt, was ſaved; and after its being rebuilt, it was decorated with the paintings of ſome moderns, for example, of the Pelligrini, of Joſeph Angeli, &c. Not far from this iſle, but fartheſt from the town, is ſituated the iſle St. Angelo della Polvere, at firſt inhabited by religious orders, but in the year 1555 government erected a powder maga-

zine in this isle, which being set on fire by a flash of lightning in 1589, all the buildings were reduced to ashes, so that it is at present entirely deserted. At no great distance from Venice, on the road to Mestre, lies the isle St. Secondo, occupied by nuns of the order of St. Benedict in the year 1034, but ceded in 1434 to Dominicans of strict observance. In the Northern Lacunes, on the road to Murano, neareſt to Venice, we observe the isle St. Christofora della Pace, where in 1332, on a space of sixteen square feet, the first foundation was laid for a wind-mill. The isle has been from time to time so much enlarged, that in 1436, in compliance with the request of Simonetto Camerino (who negociated here the peace between the Republic and the Duke Francesco Sporza), it was ceded by the senate to the Austin hermits of Mount Orton, for whom Simonetto, with the aid of consi-

derable

derable charitable contributions, built the church and convent, which has ſeveral good paintings. In this iſle the proteſtants attached to the Teutonic houſe at Venice have their burying-ground, which is decorated with elegant and valuable tomb-ſtones. In a ſtraight line with this iſle, but near Murano, lies the iſle St. Michel, belonging to the Camalduan monks ſince the year 1212; with a fine, magnificent church, built entirely of quadrangular blocks of marble, and poſſeſſes various good paintings, and a ſplendid chapel, called Emiliana. The convent, which is nobly and well built, contains a reſpectable library and an agreeable garden. In this iſland is the burying-ground of the Engliſh. Between the iſle le Vignole and the ſalient point of the banks of Malamocco ſtands

The Caſtello St. Andrea, for the defence of the harbour. It was built by the cele-

brated architect San Michieli, and is provided with batteries which flank the entrance of the port; a fortified tower in the centre of the works; and towards the town it is furniſhed with a half-moon baſtion, a covered way, and has ſufficient room for a numerous garriſon. South of the town is ſeated

The iſle St. Servolo. It was as early as the ninth century rendered habitable by Benedictine monks, and is at preſent the reſidence of ſome lay brothers of the congregation of St. Giovanni di Dio, who profeſs ſurgery, and commit the ſervice of the church to chaplains. In 1715 the ſenate cauſed the old buildings to be repaired and fitted up for an hoſpital for invalids, and another for lunatics. In this part of the town is ſituated

The

The iſle St. Lazzaro. It was deſtined in the year 1182 for poor perſons afflicted with leproſy. In 1617 it was ceded to the Armenian monks of the holy Abbot Antony. Here the Armenians have built a beautiful church and convent, which contains a collection of books and manuſcripts. Near it we find

The iſle Il Lazzaretto Vecchio. It was formerly called St. Maria of Nazaret, from a church of the ſame name built by Auſtin hermits in 1249. Since the year 1422, all ſhips coming from the Levant are to perform quarantine in this iſland, for which purpoſe it was in that year provided with the neceſſary inns, which were rebuilt and enlarged in 1565. Here all the ſhips and merchandize are cloſely inſpected, under the direction of a deputation of the ſenate. All the above-mentioned iſles (the Zuccea

and St. George's magazine excepted) appertain to the ſeſtier or diſtrict della Croce; but the following iſles are divided into the under-mentioned particular podeſtarias or diſtricts.

This capital maritime trading and ſtaple town, the circumference of which meaſures ſix Italian miles, contains a population of upwards of 150,000 ſouls, among whom are 40,000 gondoleurs and barcaruoli, or watermen. The different claſſes of the inhabitants of Venice have been mentioned above; we ſhall here only enumerate the various profeſſions, as a ſurvey of the branches of trade in this town. Among the inhabitants of this city the ſecretaries, regiſters and notaries, were in number 171; advocates or counſellors 268; interveni-enti or attornies 251; paymaſters and bookkeepers 120; phyſicians 140; ſur-

geons

geons 105; painters and ſculptors of the academy 32; mathematicians, engineers, and architects, 18; merchants 229; ſilk mercers 68; timber merchants 10; wine merchants 29; leather merchants 105; exchange brokers 4; other brokers 216; working goldſmiths and jewellers 477; druggiſts and wax chandlers 220; manufacturers of ſweet oil 90; ſoap boilers 45; apothecaries 92; manufacturers of looking-glaſſes 375; gold beaters 35; gold wire drawers 148; colourmen 49; bead makers 138; dealers in chryſtals 191;— the three manufacturers of whom are, properly ſpeaking, ſituated in the iſle Muraro. Clothiers 39; linen drapers 144; flax merchants 68; milliners 33; furriers 47; pewterers 29; paper makers 88; bookſellers, who are the greateſt and moſt barefaced pirates, 332; ſtocking weavers 147; ſilk ſpinners 59; rope makers 271; deal-

ers in wool 137; ſilk weavers 448; woollen weavers 95; fuſtian weavers 87; cloth weavers 53; embroiderers 91; dyers 36; linen weavers 137; muſicians 250; ſculptors 20; mould caſters and engravers 201; watch makers 34; miniature painters and gilders 308; meſſengers of the late Republic 31; tanners 67; cloth ſhearers and fullers 31; manufacturers of roſaries 133; can makers 63; cutlers 32; tapeſtry makers 56; glaſs ſhops 26; jug makers 50; mattreſs makers 105; ſaleſmen 116; taylors 728; barbers and peruke makers 624; glaziers 135; turners 124; carpenters 110; trunk makers 120; coopers 189; oar makers 48; ſhoemakers 332; baſket makers 29; ſieve makers 16; ſtone cutters 171; maſons 329; lime burners 40; blackſmiths 317; artificial flower makers 37; bran ſellers 43; pitch venders 13; gondola or boat builders 192;

oil

oil meters 14; wine meters 306; fruit or corn weighers 17; publicans 55; maſters of paſſage boats and barges for carrying goods 222; owners of wood and ſtone barges 651; owners of water barges 43 (freſh water being very ſcarce in Venice); owners of ſand barges 385; grinders 33; packers 38; cuſtom-houſe officers and porters 36; apparitors and runners 340; dealers in proviſions 170; cheeſemongers 80; rice dealers 293; vermicelli makers 39; poulterers 251; butchers 118; fiſhmongers 138; porkmen 171; bakers 257; milkmen 26; wine-houſes 18; fruiterers and green-grocers 855; foreign winehouſes 46; coffee-houſes 477; biſcuit bakers 121; gingerbread bakers 56; in general, 18,009 perſons. There is alſo here a prodigious number of women of eaſy virtue and proſtitutes, who are divided into three claſſes, to whom public houſes of entertainments

tertainments, called *caſe rampane*, were formerly allotted; and beggars who lurk about the churches, bridges, and ſtreets, who, from their ſhocking appearance, excite rather diſguſt and abhorrence than pity, to which the Venetians are very much inclined. Both theſe pernicious claſſes of individuals, of which the girls of the town were not ſubjected to any medical controul, were employed by the late Republican deſpots partly as ſpies and partly for other purpoſes, and for this reaſon were in ſome meaſure protected by them. Theſe deſpots were in general little anxious concerning cleanlineſs, and the lives of their ſubjects; hence nocturnal robberies and murders (to which the word *becco*, i. e. cuckold, was a ſufficient incitement) were very frequent in this city; for inſtance, in the month of Auguſt, 1783, no leſs than fifty-nine perſons were aſſaſſinated, and murders

murders by night were facilitated by the lamps being badly lighted up, and at too great diſtance from each other. The very great filthineſs ariſing from urine and human excrements is not only to be perceived in public places and ſtreets, but even in the palace of St. Mark, the galleries and paſſages of which wore the appearance rather of a public privy, than of the reſidence of a prince. The ſolicitude of the former deſpots was chiefly directed towards the inſpection of the quarantine againſt the plague, and other epidemic diſeaſes; towards the corn-magazines, canals, bridges, and ſtreets.

We have peculiarly to remark the Giro or transfer-bank, inſtituted in the twelfth century, and brought to its preſent form in the year 1587; it is ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the kind, and has ſerved as a model for every

every other bank. The merchants of Venice eſtabliſhed, under the guarantee of the ſtate, a fund of five millions of ducats, every one's ſhare of which was entered in the books of the bank, and they agreed among themſelves on making in future their reciprocal payments by transfers in the books; and the ſtate confirmed all payments made accordingly by the bank. In the commencement it was reſolved that no ſtockholder ſhould draw any caſh from the bank, but that all payments ſhould be made by transfers in the bank books; but the government, in order to extend and conſolidate the credit of the bank, left it to every one's choice either to have his payment effected in caſh, or by transfer in the books; and to this end a peculiar fund was erected. All money placed in the bank enjoys the privilege that it cannot be ſequeſtrated on any pretence or ground whatever. On the death

death of a ſtock-holder without iſſue government deducts ten per cent. from his capital, for which reaſon all careful merchants cauſe all their ſtock to be transferred previous to their death. The bank keeps its accounts in the imaginary coins of lire, banco, or groſſi, making each ten ducati banco or ninety-ſix lire piccoli in effective money; a ducato banco is equal to twenty-four groſſi banco, and to nine lire twelve ſoldi effective money; the value of a ſoldi banco is twelve groſſi banco and four lire ſixteen ſoldi effective money; a piccolo banco is equal to one groſſi or eight ſmall ſoldi: in order therefore to transfer in the bank books, the ſum of 1,234 ducats five groſſi banco, an aſſignation muſt be given for 123 lire, eight ſoldi, and five denari groſſi. The agio of 54⅝ per cent. included,

1 lire groſſa therefore is equal to 12 ducati current money;
10 - - 744 lire;
11 - - 48 zacchini; and
31 - - 480 ducati piccoli.

The

The time of ſhutting and opening the bank books is, by an ordinance of the late ſenate of the 20th February, 1738, fixed as follows:

The books are ſhut	*and opened again*
1. on Saturday before Palm-Sunday,	on Monday after the Eaſter week.
2. the 23d June,	the 2d Mond. in July.
3. the 23d September,	the 2d Mond. in Oct.
4. the 23d December,	the 2d Mond. in Jan.

And they are beſides ſhut

5. on all holidays.
6. every Friday, except when a holiday has already happened in the ſame week; and
7. for eight or ten days during the carnival.

While the bank books are ſhut, the merchants ſettle their accounts with each other in the ſame manner, which they call adjuſting their accounts *per contenta*.

In addition to the great benefits which the trade of Venice derives from this bank, it

it is likewiſe greatly promoted by the company of inſurance on ſhips, goods, and lives, eſtabliſhed on the 28th of January, 1788; its capital ſtock amounts to 900,000 ducats, divided into 800 ſhares of 500 ducats each: the poſſeſſor of five ſhares has one vote; of ten ſhares, two votes; of twenty ſhares, three votes; and of thirty ſhares, four votes; but more than four votes are not allowed to accumulate in the ſame perſon, whatever may be the number of ſhares which a ſingle individual holds in the Company's ſtock. No life can be inſured but for the term of one year, and for a certain fixed ſum of 5000 ducats.

With reſpect to the character of the Venetians, the nobility in general, but particularly the patricians and the opulent, are diſtinguiſhed for condeſcenſion, politeneſs, and engaging conduct towards the inhabi-

tants

tants as well as ſtrangers, for economy in their domeſtic concerns, for gravity and prudence, for ſecrecy and diſſimulation, hatred and implacability; hence it is a principle with them, "no revenge ought to be taken by halves;" to the practice of which they firmly adhere. They are not fond of receiving company at home, but frequent the caffini and coffee-houſes for that purpoſe; in which latter, however, their converſation is, on account of the other claſſes of the people, leſs free than in the public ſubſcription-rooms and in private caffini. The ciſiſbeat or the cuſtom that married ladies of faſhion are conſtantly attended by a gallant of their own choice, cannot be diſpenſed with in high or faſhionable life; but the unmarried ladies, on the contrary, are watched very cloſely, and noted for their lively, eaſy, and agreeable converſation and pleaſing manners.

With

With regard to dreſs, the French faſhions are introduced among both ſexes, the nobility and common people excepted; for the nobles have retained their national dreſs, conſiſting of the toga, the cap, and the black or red cloak, partly by way of diſtinction, and partly as a preventative againſt luxury. The common people dreſs like the Italians in general, and their dreſs bears a cloſe reſemblance to that of the inhabitants of Tyrol and Carniola. During the carnival, as well as at other times, the decent Venetian maſquerade dreſs called *maſchera nobile* is much worn, which conſiſts of a black ſilk cloak, a hood of lace, and a white maſk, either before the face or on the hat only. This maſchera, which ſuits every other, and even the moſt ſimple domeſtic dreſs, poſſeſſes equal charms both for the nobleman and the citizen; ſince the former, under this attire, during a great part of the

year, enjoys liberties of which he would otherwiſe be deprived; and becauſe the latter, from a ſimilarity of the dreſs, imagines himſelf moved nearer to the nobles. It alſo affords both the ſafeſt protection againſt murder; for there exiſts no inſtance of any perſon having been murdered, or even hurt, in this dreſs. With reſpect to the ſex, their perſons are ſo well fitted for the Grecian dreſs, that they ſtill prefer it to any other faſhion. At home the dreſs of the ladies is very ſimple; and in ſummer conſiſts of white linen, in the autumn and ſpring, of ſilk, and in the winter, of cloth, without any ornament whatever. A leading feature in the character of the Venetians is an uncommon reliſh for muſic, ſinging, dancing, and ſolemn amuſements; hence any beggar is hardly met with who does not poſſeſs ſome ſkill in muſic to aſſiſt him in his profeſſion: for this reaſon they

prefer

prefer the carnival to all other things on earth. This famous carnival commences with the beginning of October, and continues until the commencement of Lent, the period between Chriſtmas and Epiphany excepted, when all public amuſements ceaſe. From October until Chriſtmas no maſquerade dreſs is ſeen but the maſchera nobile, which is not put on but in the afternoon; but from Epiphany, or, properly ſpeaking, during the carnival, characteriſtical maſks are frequently met with, which repreſent different nations, cuſtoms, and manners, and become more numerous towards the end of the carnival. The maſks are divided into ſpeaking and dumb ones: the latter walk ſilently up and down; the firſt, on the contrary, entertain each other in groups, which afford an agreeable variety. Venetian national maſks appear alſo; for inſtance, in the dreſſes of the contrabandieri,

or ſmugglers; and when theſe arrive, the people, who are in waiting in St. Mark's ſquare, divide themſelves into two rows, allowing the contrabandieri or ſmugglers maſks to paſs through them, with their aſſes and dogs, and follow them through the ſquare until another party, for inſtance, of Calabrians, muſicians, or Spaniſh ſoldiers, appear in the ſquare: for the reſt, the police keeps a watchful eye, that no national maſks inſult each other. Theſe times are the moſt lively of any in the year; and princes, excellencies, journeymen, porters, gondoliers, &c. are all upon terms of equality. The coffee-houſes are filled with people, as ſoon as the operas and plays are over; the Opera-houſes are three and the Play-houſes four in number; and neither the nonſenſe ſqueaking pulcinello, the ſtrolling players, and puppet-ſhows, ſtationed in every public place, nor thoſe miſerable

poetaſters

poetaſters the improviſatori, are deſtitute of an audience: there are alſo ſome private theatres. Another amuſement of the carnival is what is commonly termed the Fat Thurſday or Giovedi Graſſa, during the Lent, on which day a feſtival is celebrated in commemoration of the capture, in the twelfth century, of the Patriarch Ulrich of Aquileja, and his twelve canons, when ſeveral bulls are brought into the ſquare, whoſe heads a butcher ſtrikes off at one blow; for the above patriarch could not obtain either his own liberty or that of his twelve canons, but by promiſing to ſend to Venice, as an annual tribute, a fat bullock for himſelf, and twelve fat pigs, together with twelve loaves, for his canons; the bullock was then conducted to St. Mark's ſquare, where his head was ſtruck off in the preſence of the doge, and the pigs were flung down from the ſteeple of St. Mark, under

the acclamations of the people: but the laſt day of the carnival is, at the ſame time, the moſt tumultuous and livelieſt of all, ſince the Venetians on that day give themſelves up to the moſt boundleſs joy.

Another ſpecies of carnival is the Senſa or the Venetian fair, which commences on the Holy Thurſday, or Aſcenſion Day, and is kept a fortnight, during which time the Venetian maſk is worn. The moſt beautiful ſhops are placed in the ſquare of St. Mark during the fair, in the form of a half-moon, and conſiderable ſums are expended on this occaſion. In this period occurred formerly the marriage of the doge with the Adriatic Sea*. For the reſt, this

* This ceremony, which was the moſt magnificent of any exhibited in Venice, the doge, accompanied by the Venetian nobles, performed annually, by dropping a ring from his bucentaur or ſtate-barge into the Adriatic Sea. *T.*

maſking

maſking time indemnifies, in ſome meaſure, the monks and nuns for their confinement, as they are permitted to make uſe of maſks as often as they pleaſe. In ſummer the pleaſures of the maſking-time are replaced by the villagiatura or reſidence in the country; and during that ſeaſon the town appears as deſerted, for every one, who can anywiſe ſpare the money, takes a country-houſe for two months, and lives there with greater expence than in the town. This country life begins, in general, a fortnight before Holy Thurſday, and continue until the end of July. It recommences at Michaelmas, and laſts until the beginning of November. Moſt of theſe villas are ſituated on the canal of the Brenta, on the road to Padua, and on the Teraglio, on the road to Treviſo. During the ſummer the ſquare of St. Mark and the other public places, as well as public walks, are more frequented

by night than in day-time. In general the Venetians divide all their time between buſineſs and pleaſure, and the well known ſaying, *Panem & circenſes*, i. e. Bread and plays, is the general watch-word.

1. *The Dogad of Venice*, the original, and as it were the native land of Venice, is a diſtrict immediately connected with the city. It conſiſts of iſles, repreſenting in ſome meaſure the ſuburbs of the town; of marſhes, and a ſmall tract of country facing the city. It is bounded on the north by the Marca Treviſana and the Friuli, and on the eaſt by Goriz, Iſtria, and the river Liſonzo; on the ſouth it extends from the mouth of the Liſonzo or the port of Sdoba, as far as the Ciſalpine Republic or the laſt mouth of the Po; and on the weſt it is bounded by the Ciſalpine Republic, the territory

of

of Adrea, the poleſine of Rovigo, and the territory of Padua. This tract of land is watered by the great rivers Adige, Po, Brenta, Bachiglione, Sille, Piave, Livenza, Tagliamento, Liſenza, and Sdoba; which rivers are partly of themſelves navigable, and partly made ſo by means of canals. In this diſtrict are neither foreſts nor heights, except the ſand-hills in the New Po, cauſed by inundations, and the ſoil is here and there ſandy, and in the ſouthern parts fat and fertile. Here is a great plenty of corn, fruit, vegetables, fiſh, oyſters; and other excellent ſhell-fiſh are in great abundance. We alſo meet with diſtricts entirely marſhy and ſterile, and which are yet to be rendered manurable; and that great part of the dogado, which contains 180 geographical ſquare miles, and conſiſts of lacunes or marſhes, extends without interruption

from

from the ſluices at Cavallino as far as Brondolo, twenty-ſix Italian miles in length.

The whole dogad contains one patriarchal town, three towns with, and three other towns without biſhops, four ſmall towns, and upwards of 101 large and ſmall villages, which contain, according to the moſt recent enumeration made by the French commiſſaries, excluſive of Venice, 130,000 ſouls. This province has hitherto been divided into eleven podeſtarias or diſtricts, and this diviſion ſhould be retained for ſome time, that the inhabitants might be more imperceptibly accuſtomed to the better police and adminiſtration of juſtice under the new order of things. The populous podeſtaria or iſle of Murano is ſituated about four miles from Venice, and contains the following places; Murano,

Murano, a very ancient town, founded by the inhabitants of Altiano at the ſame time with Venice. It is built in the centre of the lacunes, and interſected by canals. Its circumference meaſures three Italian miles, and its population conſiſts of 1,000 ſouls. It has four parochial churches, ſeven other churches, one monaſtery, ſix nunneries, one oratory, and two ſeminaries. The churches are as follow; viz. that of Santa Maria and St. Donato, which is very old, and the principal and mother church of the iſland. It has a ground-floor of moſaic work, wrought in the year 1140, and ſome good paintings. The church Gli Angeli contains, above all the other churches of the iſle, a great number of beautiful paintings. The church of St. Bernardo poſſeſſes alſo ſome good paintings, as well as the churches of St. Chiara le Dimeſſe, of St. Jacobo, of St. Mattheo, of St. Marco and Andrea, of St. Martino,

and

and chiefly of St. Pietro Martyre, with the convent, which contains the only known painting of Andrea of Murano, the firſt founder of the better Venetian ſchools. The church of St. Stephen is alſo adorned with good paintings. There is alſo in this iſland a rich lay-brotherhood of St. Giovanni; the abbey of St. Cipriano, incorporated with the patriarchate of Venice; a college of the Somaſchi, where the youth are inſtructed in the belles lettres; and a college of the Piariſts, deſtined for the ſame purpoſe. Near Murano is ſituated the convent of the Camalduan monks of St. Maria, and the epiſcopal palace of Murano, erected by the biſhop Giuſtiniano. The palaces Donato are alſo to be claſſed among the fineſt buildings of Murano, on account of the paintings al freſco by Paul Veroneſe. But the moſt remarkable objects at Murano are the celebrated glaſs-

houſes,

houſes, in which 1000 perſons are employed, and conſume yearly 8000 cords of wood. They were at firſt erected in Rialto, but afterwards removed to this iſland, on account of the numerous conflagrations. Here the fineſt plate-glaſs in the world is fabricated, together with magnificent girandoles of the fineſt cryſtal, all ſorts of glaſs ornaments for apartments, garlands, deſert-pieces for ſplendid tables, beads and corals, a kind of ſmall enamelled tubes of a red and white glaſs for ornaments, which are not made in any other part of the world. The glaſs plates are not caſt here, like in England or France, but are blown in whole and long cylinders, ſimilar to the proceſs of blowing bottles. When the plate has acquired a ſufficient diſtenſion by blowing and other means, it is divided with a ſharp inſtrument, and both ends are ſeparated aſunder, and flattened. This great plate

is again put into the oven, and taken afterwards out of it as a clear and perfect piece of glaſs. The proprietors of theſe glaſshouſes enjoy certain noble prerogatives of the Venetian Cittadinanza, it being ſuppoſed that the king of France, Henry III, when viſiting their manufactures, granted them theſe privileges, and the commune has hitherto enjoyed the privilege of coining money to a certain amount at Venice.

The other remarkable places belonging to this podeſtaria are,

The iſle of St. Eraſmo, a tolerable large ſpot, with a pariſh church, and about ninety inhabitants. It ſerves, in ſome meaſure, as a border to the lacunes, and produces wine and vegetables, the latter being cultivated as a principal branch of livelihood of the inhabitants, who ſupply Venice with all

all kinds of vegetables and pulſe. Of the ſame nature is alſo the ſmall but thinly populated

Iſle le Vignole, whoſe inhabitants dwell in wretched huts.

2. *The Podeſtaria of Torcello*

is the greateſt in the dogad, and contains upwards of 12,000 ſouls. We notice the following places:

Torcello, a town on the eaſtern ſide of the lacunes, five miles from Venice, formerly Altino Nuovo, and was already a populous and conſiderable commercial town before Venice was built. It owes its flouriſhing condition to the inhabitants of Altino, who were driven out of that place by Attila, and fled hither; it has alſo been the ſee of the biſhop of Altino,

Altino, in conſequence of the biſhop Paolo having emigrated to the firſt-mentioned place. His ſucceſſor Mauro or Maurizio obtained from Pope Severino the confirmation of his new ſee, and built here ſeveral churches, together with the elegant nunnery St. Giovanni di Torcello. More churches were built by his ſucceſſor Giuliano, and Diadato, the fourth biſhop, erected finally, in the year 697, the principal church of Santa Maria, which was rebuilt from the ground in the 11th century, by the biſhop Orſo Orſeolo. This church is one of the fineſt of Italy, and divine ſervice is performed there by eight canons, one archdeacon, one dean, one archprieſt, two deacons, and two ſubdeacons, who, on ſolemn occaſions, are joined by ſix other canons, elected by the biſhop. The church St. Antonio di Torcello, built anno 1225 by the biſhop Stephen Natalo, and belonging to the

the convent of Benedictine nuns, contains alſo various fine paintings. The church Santa Margaretta, which belonged to a convent of Benedictine nuns, formerly ſituated here, is now appropriated to the convent St. Matteo of Mazorbo, and ſubjected to the patriarchate of Venice; and of another Benedictine nunnery nothing remains but a chapel, under the judicature of the Venetian family Malvicina. The old priory St. Pietro di Caſacalba, of the order of the regular St. Auſtin canons, has been incorporated, together with the other priory of the monks of Mount Calvary, near the town, in the iſle Monte dell'Oro, with the chapter of the metropolitan church, which draws from thence the greateſt part of its revenues. Before the biſhops removed their ſee hither, the epiſcopal palace of Murano was an excellent building, but at preſent it is decayed. The town and iſle of Torcello are

connected by a wooden bridge, croſſing a narrow canal, with the iſle I Borgognoni, where the rich and noble abbey of St. Tomaſo is ſituated, built anno 1200 by Marco Treviſano, where five or ſix monks formerly reſided during the winter. On account of the unwholeſome air, occaſioned by the ſtagnant water of the neighbouring ditches and marſhes, the town is but thinly peopled, and is almoſt deſerted in ſummer, in conſequence of the inhabitants removing to other places during this period.

Next to Torcello is ſeated the town and iſle of

Burano, formerly Burano da Mare or Boraneum, having a beautiful parochial church, named St. Martin. This town, poor as it is, is yet well-peopled. The men earn their livelihood by fiſhing, the

women

women by making bone-lace, which however does not equal that of Zuecca in fineneſs. There are alſo in this iſle one hoſpital and two nunneries. The conſiderable

Iſle Mazorbo conſiſted originally of three ſmall iſles, connected with each other by wooden bridges, and has many dwelling-houſes, among which are ſome good buildings. Here are two pariſh churches; namely, St. Pietro and St. Michele, with a priory, and four nunneries. In theſe convents live moſt of the inhabitants of the iſland, and the remainder maintain themſelves partly by fiſhing, and partly by the culture of wine and gardenſtuff.

The iſle Jacobo di Paludo, ſo termed from the church of the ſame name, has an hoſpital for the accommodation of pilgrims,

and contains a ſmall number of inhabitants. Not far from Mazorbo lies

The ſmall iſle Il Monte del Roſario, which is almoſt waſhed away by the ſea, and has a ſmall church, built by a lay brotherhood, in honour of the holy virgin of the Roſary. In the iſle St. Franceſco del Diſerto, poſſeſſed by Minorites ſince 1233, the Reformati of the ſame order ſtill reſide.

St. Chriſtina is a ſmall and fruitful iſle, with a church.

St. Arriano is a ſmall iſle, entirely deſerted. To this place are conveyed bones of the dead of Venice, and other iſlands, not yet mouldered into duſt. The moſtly inſignificant villages and farms of this diſtrict, on the continent, are Campalto, Cava da Riva Cavallino, Cava Zuccarina, Cortellazzo, Gajo, Malghera,

Malghera, St. Stin di Livenza, Teſſera, Tre Palude, Terzo Treporti, and St. Michele di Quarto,

3, *The Podeſtaria of Malamocco* comprehends, beſides the neighbouring iſle Povegia, the diſtrict called Lido, and is five miles in length, but its breadth no where exceeds 800 paces,

Malamocco, in Latin *Methamaucum*, contains 1,100 inhabitants, and is ſituated, as it were, in the centre of the ſhore, on a barren tract of land. Independent of the cathedral, which is at the ſame time the parochial church, it contains a nunnery, called St. Maria dell'Orazione, with a church and ſome neat buildings. The ancient Malamocco was the chief town of the Venetians, the reſidence of government, and the ſee of a biſhop, who reſides in

Chioggia ſince 640. It was, 809, deſtroyed by the Francs; in the year 1105, by fire; and in 1111, by an earthquake.

The port of Malamocco is ſituated at the fartheſt ſouthern point of the ſhore, towards Chioggia, and is defended by two forts, St. Pietro and della Punto. It is, of all others, the ſafeſt and moſt convenient port, and on that account moſt frequented; yet, owing to ſome dangerous ſandbanks and ſhallow places, ſhips cannot enter it without pilots. Some thouſands of regular troops, well provided with heavy and light ordnance, are conſtantly garriſoned here. At the other extremity of this ſhore we find

The port of St. Niccolo di Ludo, with an old fort and ſome barracks for the garriſon. Here is alſo a rich and ſplendid church of the ſame appellation, provided with ſeven noble

noble altars, the divine ſervice of which is performed by Benedictine monks. On Aſcenſion-day, after the ceremony of the doge marrying the ſea, the buccentauro* paſſed this church, and the company landed to hear the maſs here. At a ſmall diſtance ſtands the parochial church of St. Maria Elizabeth, where divine ſervice is performed by ſecular clergymen. Here the Jews have their burying ground; and that of the Proteſtant Germans was alſo formerly in this iſland.

Povegia or Poveglia is a ſmall iſland, ſituated on the mouth of the canal St. Spirito; it is 400 paces in circumference, and has a ſmall church, ſuppoſed to contain a miraculous crucifix. This iſland was, in the Genoeſe war, entirely deſtroyed and laid

* This is the name of the ſtately ſhip which was uſed in this ceremony. *T.*

waſte by the Venetians themſelves. At preſent ſuch veſſels as have ſuſtained damage at ſea, come hither to repair.

4. *The Podeſtaria of Chioggia,* forty Italian miles in circumference, is bounded on the weſt by the territory of Padua, and contains a part of the lacunes and the continent. The latter part of this podeſtaria is in a high ſtate of cultivation, on account of the fertility of the ſoil; and the former affords an abundance of wild-fowl, fiſh, and ſome ſalt, which, during the hotteſt part of the ſummer, is prepared here from the ſea water. This diſtrict contains one town, one borough, and ſix villages, with three harbours, and in the whole 40,000 inhabitants; according to the laſt computation made by the French.

Chioggia or Chiozza, Latin *Clodia*

Cluggia

Cluggia and *Foſſa Clodia*, is ſituated on a navigable canal, which formerly extended as far as Ravenna, through the marſhes of Adria and Paduſa, of which canal a part only is now remaining, connects the lacunes with the Adige and the Po, and affords a navigation into the territory of the Ciſalpine Republic. Such as travel to Rome take generally ſhipping here, and ſail up the canal into the village Ponte del Lago Obſcuro, on the Po, oppoſite Ferrara, and from thence continue their voyage, either by ſea or on land. The town is built in an illiptical form, 480 paces in length, 200 broad, and two miles in circumference. Since the year 640 it is the ſee of a biſhop; it has two convents of monks, a ſinging academy for female orphans, an hoſpital for ſick perſons and pilgrims, four pious corporations, and a public inſtitution for advancing money on pledges. The churches

churches of this town are alſo very elegant; of which the cathedral church, built in the year 1623, after a model of Barth. Longhena, the church of St. Catherine, the church of St. Franceſco, the church of St. Croa, and that of St. Niccolo, are the principal ones. The town is connected with the banks of Brondolo by a ſtone bridge, conſiſting of forty-three arches, and 250 paces in length, and interſected by the navigable canal della Vena, acroſs which nine bridges are conſtructed. Here is a cuſtom-houſe, and the town enjoys the ſtaple right with reſpect to all ſuch goods as arrive from Flanders and Germany by Verona, and in regard to all merchandiſe coming up the Po and the Adige from the Ciſalpine Republic. This advantageous ſituation contributes much to the eaſe of the inhabitants, whoſe number amounts to 25,000, and whoſe occupations chiefly

chiefly conſiſt in commerce, navigation, fiſhing, the making of bone-lace, and in a little agriculture. In former times this town was in a condition ſtill more flouriſhing, and divided into Great and Little Chiozza; the latter of which was deſtroyed 1380, after the Genoeſe war. On the ſpot where the banks of the lacunes commence we find

The port of Chioggia, with the caſtle, a hexagon badly fortified, yet intended for its defence; ſome ſalt-houſes, &c.

The Lido di Sottomarino forms, as it were, the ſuburb of Chioggia; it contains 2,600 ſouls, and a church named della Navicella, built in the ſixteenth century, of a noble architecture. This place is ſituated on a bank which ſeparates the lacunes from the ſea, and is protected againſt the ſwell-

ing

ing ſurf by the remarkable boldly-conſtructed pier called Molo di Paleſtrina or Murazzi; its walls are compoſed of enormous maſſes of Iſtrian freeſtone, thirty-two feet in thickneſs: theſe walls, which are many fathoms high, deſcend perpendicularly into the ſea in the form of terraces, from which rebounds the daſhing wave. Not far from the wall a great number of barges, filled with large ſtones, were ſunk into the ſea for its protection. This dam breaks the firſt impetus of the waves, and in heavy ſtorms only the mountain-high riſing ſurf ſweeps its ſurface, and rolls with decreaſing violence into the lacunes. A Puzzolan-earth, which comes from Naples, has been uſed, inſtead of common mortar, in the conſtruction of this wall. Since the commencement of this ſtupendous work, which is to be continued along the whole ſhore, a third part of it, ſomewhat

above

above two miles in length, has been completed; and in this undertaking a yearly ſum of 12,000 to 15,000 ducats was expended. This money aroſe from the proceeds of the lottery, for which twenty paces of the ſhore were walled. On account of the utility and neceſſity of this wall, it is to be hoped that the Imperial government will complete this important work, which is the only one of the kind.

Paleſtrina, a great and rich market town, ſituated in a narrow iſle, twelve Italian miles long, which extends between the lacunes and the ſea of Chiozza as far as Malamocco, and contains 7000 inhabitants. The preſent borders of this iſle, which reach as far as the port of Malamocco, were formerly interſected by the port of Paſtene, and divided into the two iſles of Paleſtrina and Albiola. But in the progreſs of time the port

port was filled up, and the village Porto Secco built in its place; but in the isle Albiola the great village St. Pietro della Volta stands now nearly in its centre, and on the furthermost point of the isle, the abovementioned fort St. Pietro, which contributes to the defence of the port of Malamocco.

Brondolo, a very ancient town, at present almost destroyed; in the year 808 it was entirely reduced to ashes, and in 1379, laid waste by the Genoese. Of all its former splendid buildings, the magnificent church of St. Michael of Brondolo is only remaining. At no great distance is the port of Brondolo, where the mouths of the Brenta, of the Bachiglione, and almost of all the rivers of the territories of Padua and Vicenza, meet and form a spacious reservoir, with a sandbank in the centre, called Conca di

di Brondolo, but has not ſufficient depth of water for large ſhips. The water of this harbour cannot penetrate any where into the lacunes, on account of the ſluices at Brondolo. Near Fuſine, a place on the canal of Brenta, all the boats coming from Venice take two horſes, which draw them up the canal unto Padua, amidſt country-ſeats, villages, palaces, and meadows. We muſt not forget to mention the agreeable and populous places ſituated on the continent, called

Cabianca, Canal di Valli, and Cavanella d'Adige. At no great diſtance from the latter, on the mouth of the Adige, is the port of Faſſone.

5. *The Podeſtaria delle Gambarare* is a tract of the continent weſt of Venice, extending from the banks of the lacunes to the

the territory of Padua. The ſoil is extremely fertile in all kinds of corn, fruit, vegetables, and wine; but, on the other hand, the air is very unwholeſome, on account of the neighbouring marſhes, and of the many ſtagnant waters, ſo that they ſay, by way of proverb, " whoever lives here ſummer and autumn without catching a fever, has won a capital prize in the lottery." Notwithſtanding that diſagreeable circumſtance, we find in the environs of the Brenta ſeveral villas of Venetian patricians; for inſtance, the palace of the Foſcari, the palace of the Barbarigo, Vendramino, &c.

Le Gambare, a village, with a parochial church, ſituated nearly four miles and a half from it, to the pariſh of which the whole diſtrict belongs. It has a fine market-place ſituated on the Brenta, on which ſtands the houſe

houſe of the podeſta*, and is ſurrounded with elegant country-ſeats. A chapel ſtands now on the ruins of the formerly celebrated abbey of Benedictine monks, called St. Ellero or Ilario, which was deſtroyed in the 13th century by Ezzelin. The other places are,

Malcontenta, with the abovementioned palace of the Foſcari Anconetta; Bottengo, and Dugaletto.

6. *The Podeſtaria of Caorle*

is bounded by the provinces of Friuli and the Treviſana, and contains one town, ten villages, and 4,600 inhabitants. This diſtrict conſiſts, for the moſt part, of marſhes and bogs.

Caorle, a town ſituated in an iſle which forms the bank of the lacunes in that quar-

* The magiſtrate.

ter; is the ſee of a biſhop ſince 599, has a harbour for ſmall veſſels only, and is called Porto di Santa Margherita. In the lacunes near this place the moſt delicious fiſh are caught; and one may come to this town from Venice on canals, by which means the danger attending the navigation on the Gulph is avoided.

Tor da Moſto, a ſtrong, rich, and well-peopled village, ſituated on the banks of the Livenza. The other places are ſmall hamlets, and inſulated farm-yards.

7. *The Podeſtaria of Grado* is, properly ſpeaking, a country which includes the iſles ſituated in the lacunes of Grado. Here we ſhall notice only

Grado, which was formerly a celebrated town, but is at preſent poor, and has an old

old cathedral church, is ſituated on the boundaries of the dogad, and contains 3,000 ſouls.

8. *The Podeſtaria of Loreo*

is ſituated in the moſt ſouthern part of the dogad, bounded by the territory of Adria and Ferrara, and is the moſt extenſive diſtrict in the dogad, ſince it comprehends all the new alluvions of the Po, which river diſcharges itſelf by ſeven mouths into the Adriatic Sea, and alſo affords a rich fiſhery of ſturgeons. This diſtrict contains eleven pariſhes, with 12,500 inhabitants.

Loreo (formerly *Lauretum Venetum*), is a great and well-built town, near a deep canal, which connects the Adige with the White Canal, and contains 2,300 ſouls.

Mazorno, on the northern bank of the

Po, and on the boundaries of Ferrara, is a large village, containing 1,400 inhabitants.

Taglio del Po or Contarina, a pariſh containing 2,300 ſouls, is ſituated between the ſand banks originating from the overflowing of the Po, which form an iſle in the centre of its bed, near the ſpot where in 1609 the celebrated canal Porto Viro was dug.

9. *The Podeſtaria of Cavarzere* is bounded on the north by the territory of Padua, on the ſouth and weſt by the Poliſine and the territory of Adria, and is a conſiderable tract of fertile land, watered by the Adige, and conſiſts of ſix pariſhes, and ſeveral ſmall villages, with 11,000 inhabitants. Here we notice only

Cavarzere,

Cavarzere, ſituated in a pleaſant country. It was formerly called Capo d'Argine, becauſe it was at that period ſituated beyond the dam of the Adige, and is a great and rich place, containing 7,000 ſouls, who carry on a very profitable trade and navigation.

10. *The Diſtrict of Adria*

is bounded on the weſt by the Polefin of Rovigo, on the ſouth by Ferrara, and on the eaſt and north by the remainder of the dogad. The ſoil of this diſtrict is uncommonly fertile, hence there is a great plenty of corn, maize, pulſe, vegetables, fruit, wine, &c. This diſtrict alſo contains rich meadows and commons, and conſequently plenty of horſes and cattle of every deſcription. Here is likewiſe an abundance of fire-wood, game, and fiſh, which are caught partly in the navigable rivers that

flow through this diſtrict, and partly in the numerous ponds that afford alſo great quantities of reeds, of which the women make mats, an indiſpenſible article for covering the floors of the apartments in winter. This reed ſerves alſo as fuel for rooms, and brick kilns, the bricks of which conſtitute a conſiderable branch of commerce. Advantages equally great accrue to this diſtrict from the dreſſing of leather. It contains one town, three pariſhes, ſeveral villages, and 13,000 inhabitants.

Adria, a very ancient, open and celebrated town, ſituated between the Adige and the Po, on the navigable White Canal, two arms of which divide the town into three parts, which are connected together by two bridges. This town is three miles in circumference, and contains two pariſhes, and beſides the epiſcopal

epiſcopal cathedral, one pariſh church, two monaſteries, one nunnery, ſeveral neat buildings, and 7,300 ſouls. In the northern parts of this iſland many remains of pillars, arcades, foot-paths, &c. are found by digging the ſoil, which conſiſts of ſlime, depoſited either by the Po or its canals Rotta di Sciarda and di Ficarulo.

Gavello, formerly an epiſcopal town, belongs at preſent to the Ciſalpine Republic, is well-populated, and ſituated on the road of Ferrara.

11. *The Podeſtaria of Cologna*

is ſituated on the left bank of the Adige, and bounded on the eaſt by the territory of Verona, which the river Rabbioſa ſeparates from it; on the ſouth by the territory of Padua, and on the weſt and north by the territory of Vicenza. It is one of the moſt

fertile diſtricts of the continent, affording an abundance of corn, wine, and ſilk. The river Gna, which precipitates itſelf from the Vicentine mountains, divides this diſtrict into two nearly equal parts. It comprehends one town, thirteen great villages, and 12,500 inhabitants.

Cologna was built but at the latter end of the 12th century, and is a very rich and flouriſhing town, ſituated on the new river or Fiume Nuovo, which divides it into two portions. It contains 300 houſes, fine churches and convents, and 6,200 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in wine and ſilk. The villages of this diſtrict are Albaredo, Baldaria, Beccacivetta, Michelonie, Caſelle, Cucca, Perſana, Roveredo, Sabbion, St. Stephano, Volpin, and Zimella.

3. *The*

3. *The Territory of Padua, or Il Paduano,* is one of the fineſt countries of Europe. It is forty-five Italian miles in length, forty broad, and 140 in circumference. The whole territory contains 800,000 acres, of 840 ſquares of ſix ſquare feet each, or 110 geographical ſquare miles. Towards the eaſt it is bounded by the dogad, towards the ſouth by the poleſin, by the territory of Vicenza on the weſt, and by the territories of Baſſano and Treviſano on the north. Here the air is wholeſome and very pure, except the few places ſituated near the brine marſhes. The greateſt part of the ſoil is flat, and even the mountains of Eugan bear a cloſer reſemblance to hillocks than mountains, and produce grapes of exquiſite flavour, oranges, and other fruit. Excluſive of corn, hemp, rice, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, peaches, melons, artichokes, ſpinage, and all kinds of vegetables, the whole

whole face of the country is chiefly planted with vines, which, according to the Italian cuſtom, wind around the willows, elms, poplars, &c. and are alſo planted along the walks, reaching in the form of garlands from one tree to another, and ſerve as borders to the corn-fields. Farther, we find here numerous commons for the breeding of cattle, and an abundance of mulberry-trees, for the culture of ſilk, which is very conſiderable here. In ſhort, this country may with juſtice be termed a ſecond Paradiſe, and the garden of Europe. The inhabitants of the Paduano are 300,000 in number; and the four rivers, viz. the Adige, Brenta, Bachiglione, and Muſon, notwithſtanding their overflowing their banks ſubjects the inhabitants to great loſſes, yet contribute much to the flouriſhing condition of this country, in as much as they greatly promote navigation and commerce, and drive a

great

great number of mills. This diſtrict contains ſeven towns, twelve large boroughs, and 300 commons and villages, the whole of which is divided into fourteen ſmaller diſtricts, namely, that of Padua, ſeven podeſtarias, and ſix vicarages. Since the year 1405 this country has been under the dominion of Venice, and afterwards ſecured for ever to this ſtate, by the peace of Bologna in 1529.

1. *The Diſtrict of the City of Padua*, or the diſtrict of the Termini di Padua, comprehends, beſides the city of Padua, ſixteen villages, which ſurround it like ſuburbs.

Padua or Padoua (formerly *Patavium*), is a very ancient and great city, and ſituated under the 45° 22′ to 26′ north latitude, and 29° 30′ eaſt longitude. The town lies in

in a plain on the Brenta and Bachiglione, and is interſected by ſeveral arms of theſe rivers, and a canal: it has the form of a triangle, meaſuring 1,735 paces in length and 1,450 in breadth, and is ſurrounded with broad ditches 7000 paces in circumference, with twenty baſtions, and walls 6,200 paces in contour. The town is beſides encircled, at the diſtance of a mile, with the ſpianata or eſplanade, which was made by the former government of Venice, anno 1513, after the war with the Emperor Maximilian; but the fortifications were in a very bad condition at the commencement of this laſt French war, and have ſince undergone ſome reparation. The houſes, which are very high, diſtinguiſh themſelves but very little in point of architecture, and have on each ſide low arcades or piazzas, which have hitherto much favoured nocturnal aſſaſſinations. The following

belong

belong to the principal buildings: the palace della Raggione or the town-houſe, repreſents an oblique quadrangle; it is ſupported by galleries, reſting on fifty-ſix large and 580 ſmall red and white pillars of marble; at the eaſt and weſt ends are two ſtaircaſes, fifty ſteps high, which lead to an arched ſaloon, without any ſupporting pillars. This fabric is 256 feet in length, eighty-ſix broad, ſeventy-five high, and is the moſt ſpacious in the known world. As a foundation of this ſtructure, in the year 1132, large piles were driven into the ground, and their interſtices filled up with maſonry to a level with its ſurface. The foundation remained in this ſtate until the year 1209, that it might ſettle and become firm and compact. In the year 1209 the walls were raiſed up to the windows; and in 1218 they were totally completed. In the year following the ſaloon was

roofed; and in 1306 it was arched with great art, and covered with lead, after the plan of Friar John, a monk of St. Auſtin's order, who was well ſkilled in architecture. This ſaloon contains, beſides the elegant buſt of the Roman hiſtorian Livy, a native of Padua, many inſcriptions and buſts of celebrated perſons; for example, that of Livy Halys, an emancipated ſlave of Levia; fourth daughter of Livy; that of Redaw; of the philoſopher and poet Speroni; of the Marchioneſs Obizzi, killed anno 1661, on account of her chaſtity; of the chaſte Paduan Lady Bianco de Roſſi, murdered on the grave of her huſband by the voluptuous Ezzelin; and over the door is an inſcription of the celebrated philoſopher and phyſician Peter of Abano. Of peculiar value are the many paintings al freſco, of which the uppermoſt row alone contains 319. Near the town-houſe is the palace

of

of the podeſta or chief juſtice of the city, and remarkable on account of its pending ſaloon of the Doric order in the ſecond ſtory, and of its good paintings. The palace of the commandant, built in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with a large portal of the Doric order, by Falconetto, is a maſterpiece of architecture; its front was began 1599 by the commandant Auton Priuli, and completed anno 1605 under the commandant Stephen Viario. The turret above the portal contains a clock of curious workmanſhip, made in the year 1428, which points out, beſides the hour of the day, the days of the month, the motion of the ſun through the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, and the aſpects of the moon. The inſide of the palace diſplays great magnificence and conveniency; it has fine paintings, and a public library, placed in a large ſaloon, called the Giant's

Giant's hall. At the entrance of the court-yard, near the church-yard of the dome, ſtands the ſplendid triumphal arch, erected in honour of the commandant Alviſe Valereſſo, for having rendered ſignal ſervices to the city, during the plague in the year 1631. It was built by the ſtatuary and architect Joh. Bapt. della Scala of Padua. Cloſe to the palace of the commandant are the public inſtitutions for advancing money on pledges, which were founded by Vicenzo Datto, a nobleman and mathematician of Padua, and are ſuppoſed to be the moſt ancient in Italy. The front of this edifice was completed 1618; the portal is adorned with four Doric pillars, and the ſuperior part of the building embelliſhed with as many, but of the compoſite orders. The above public inſtitutions were erected 1491, which occaſioned twelve pawnbrokers' ſhops, kept by Jews,

to

to be ſhut up, ſince the former demanded only five per cent. intereſt, while the latter exacted twenty: ſimilar inſtitutes are eſtabliſhed in the principal ſtreets, and built after the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with an attic, conſtituting altogether elegant buildings, in the Roman ſtyle. In the Lord's-ſquare, as it is called, ſtands the lodge or council-hall, with two ſtaircaſes of marble; it was began to be built, 1494, after a model of the architect Alexander Baſſano, and the whole was finiſhed in 1761: it contains ſeveral good paintings.

The college, built in a noble ſtyle by Sanſovin and Palladio, during the years 1493 and 1552, at the expence of the Venetian government, goes alſo by the appellation Il Bo, on account of an inn that ſtood here formerly, with the ſign of a bullock: it contains many ſtatues and coats of

arms of celebrated perſons. This univerſity, which formerly enjoyed great celebrity, was founded by the Emperor Frederic II, during his diſagreement with the pope. From a lyceum, which it was in the year 1020, it enjoyed great repute anno 1200, and the ſaid emperor erected it, 1222, into an univerſity, and endowed it with all the privileges formerly enjoyed by the univerſity of Bologna, together with other immunities. In the year 1260, the univerſity became a ſeparate body, entirely diſtinct from the burghers of the town, and governed itſelf according to its peculiar ſtatutes; obtaining, 1262, the confirmation of Pope Urban IV, and in the year 1345 that of Pope Clemens. It is indebted for its rapid progreſs, during the period from 1308 to 1404, to the prince of Carara, its former ſovereign: in the laſt-mentioned years it came under the Venetian dominion. Its

new

new ſovereigns ſtudied unremittingly its welfare, appointing the moſt celebrated profeſſors, and augmenting the various ſalaries, ſo that the univerſity dates its golden age from this period. The number of ſtudents frequently amounted to 8000; they formed forty different countrymanſhips, among which the German, French, Engliſh, Poliſh, and Greek, were the moſt numerous, and enjoyed peculiar prerogatives, which in part ſtill exiſt. All were under the peculiar protection of government, and conſtituted, as it were, a voluntary garriſon, anſwering to the Republic for the loyalty of the inhabitants. This univerſity has at all times formed celebrated men, particularly in the medical line; for example, Gabriel Fallopius, 1551, Profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery of this place, well-known from the diſcovery he made of the Fubæ Fallopianæ. He died, 1610, as firſt phyſician

to the king of Poland. Since the year 1722 this univerſity has been on the decline; the number of ſtudents at preſent amounts ſcarcely to 600, among whom are ſeveral Jews, Turks, and Greeks, ſtudying phyſic. The ſalaries of the profeſſors are rated at from 300 to 2000 ſilver ducats per annum, and all the lectures are given gratis: it is, however, to be lamented that the vacations laſt near ſix months. The Anatomical Theatre was built in 1594, in the form of an inverted cone, after a plan of the monk Fra Paolo Sarpi. It may contain 600 perſons, ſeated on benches, placed in the form of an amphitheatre, ſo that they are able clearly to diſcern the operations of the profeſſors. The inſtruments belonging to experimental philoſophy, collected by the celebrated mathematician Marquis John Polani, are as complete as any in Europe; but the cabinet of natural hiſtory, preſented

preſented to the Academy by Valiſneri, is of little importance. The ſchool for Midwifery, founded by D. Aloyſius Calza, of Bologna, which is enriched with all the anatomical preparations, &c. of John Bap. Morgagni, may be claſſed among the firſt inſtitutions of that kind. The botanical garden is not very ſpacious, but ſituated on an agreeable ſpot, between the churches del Santo and St. Juſtina, on a ſmall rivulet. It has a circular form, 250 feet in diameter, and contains a moſt complete collection of plants, both indigenous and exotic; it was laid out, anno 1545, after a plan of the architect Andrew Reccio, and was the firſt botanical garden in Europe. An obſervatory has been lately erected for the benefit of aſtronomy, on the tower of the *old citadel*, which is 130 feet high, and was formerly the reſidence of the noted tyrant Ezzelin. The ſuperintendance of this inſtitution is in-

truſted to the celebrated abbot D. Joſeph Zoaldo, of Vicenza. Near this obſervatory is the new ſchool for civil architecture, for the inſtruction of carpenters, maſons, and ſtatuaries, the moſt diligent and ſkilful of whom, obtained annually from the former government a gold prize-medal, of the value of four zechins. The chymical laboratory, with an auditory belonging to it, has been eſtabliſhed within theſe thirty years, at the expence of government, by the learned Count Mark Carban, of Cephalonia. It ſtands in the pariſh of St. Jacob, and was viſited by the Emperor Joſeph II, as he paſſed on his journey through this town. A public ſchool of agriculture, with a very extenſive garden, ſituated near the convent of hermits, for the purpoſe of making new experiments, has been inſtituted ſince 1761, with a view of improving and perfecting agriculture. The Academy

of

of Sciences, founded as early as the year 1520, was publicly and ſolemnly confirmed in the year 1779, under the title of *Academia della Scienze, Lettere et Arti di Padua.* The ſeminary generally known by the name of *Academia Delia* is entirely of a military nature; it owes its origin to the commandant of Padua, Peter Duodo, to the general of infantry, Marquis del Monte, to the general, Count Antony Calalto, and to the learned nobleman Francis Muſſato. Its emblem is the iſle Delos, with the motto, *Nunc tandem immota.* The academicians muſt all belong to the nobility of Padua, and their number not exceed ſixty; but the academy, at preſent, is on the decline, and has not even a profeſſor of mathematics and military architecture. The new theatre is remarkable, partly on account of its great ſize and maſterly architecture, and partly on account of its excellent and con-

venient diſpoſition, decorations, and paintings. It was built by the architect John Gloria, and opened for the firſt time in the year 1751. Operas are moſt frequently given here in the ſummer ſeaſon, for it is as lively here at this ſeaſon as it is in winter at Venice, to which place the opulent of Padua reſort during the winter. A great number of the rich and principal inhabitants of Upper Italy viſit Padua during the fair, which laſts three weeks, beginning on St. Anthony's day, in the middle of June.

Among the principal buildings, including ninety-ſix churches, twenty-two monaſteries, twenty-three nunneries, ſixteen hoſpitals, and ſeveral other public oratories and charitable corporations, the following deſerve peculiar notice; viz. the metropolitan church, which, from the year 1524 until

until 1754, has gradually obtained its preſent form, partly by Sanſovin and Almerico, and partly by Gloria; and contains ſome good paintings by Giotto (the reſtorer of the art of painting), by Campagnola, Palma the younger, Baſſano, &c. Divine ſervice is performed in this church by twenty-ſeven noble canons, twelve noble ſub-canons, and other inferior eccleſiaſtics; its revenues amount to upwards of 100,000 ſcudi. The library of the canons contains a number of rare editions, and good manuſcripts. The great and rich church of St. Anthony of Padua, commonly called Il Santo, was built with from ſix to eight ſmall domes or cupolas, in the Gothic ſtyle, by the celebrated architect Niccolo of Piſa. It is indeed only the ſecond in rank, but conſidering its tutelar ſaint, who is the patron of the city, its riches, its numerous paintings and ſculpture,

ture, with which it is rather incumbered than adorned, it may be claſſed among the moſt magnificent churches, not of this town only, but of all Italy. In the church we notice the chapels del Santiſſimo, of St. Anthony, and of the apoſtle Jacob, &c. Farther, the bronze Girandole, eleven feet high, ſtanding upon a pedeſtal of white marble, four feet high, and containing an univerſal collection of ſculpture; it was completed in a ſpace of ten years by the architect and ſculptor Andrew Riccio, who obtained for it 3,720 Venetian lires. It has, likewiſe, ſplendid altars and monuments; and in the church-ſquare ſtands the ſtatue of the celebrated Venetian general Eraſmus de Narni, called Gattamelata, on horſeback, and deſerves peculiar attention. This ſtatue, which the ſtate cauſed to be erected in honour of the general for his eminent

nent ſervices, ſtands on a pedeſtal of bronze, and is the work of Donatello, an artiſt of Florence.

The ſchool of St. Anthony, as it is called, contains ſome elegant paintings al freſco by Titian. The next in rank, but ſuperior with regard to architecture, is the church of Santa Juſtina, which belongs to the nuns of the order of St. Benedict, and was built by Andrew Riccio, properly called Andrew Criſpus Brioſcus, who died anno 1532, in the ſixty-ſecond year of his age. In the year 1501 the old building began to be demoliſhed, and in 1515 the foundation of the preſent church was laid. Interior magnificence has been united with noble ſimplicity, and notwithſtanding the brilliancy of its external ornaments of metal, paintings, and ſculpture, yet the main purpoſe of the whole, and the character of a ſanctu-

ary

ary of the Divinity, have not been loſt ſight of; ſo that at the entrance of this fabric no confuſion of objects obſtructs a general ſurvey of its ſtructure. It is 368 feet in length, 252 in breadth, and 133 feet high. Excluſively of all this, it poſſeſſes a whole well of very profitable jewels, namely, the bones of martyrs who were executed in the ſquare before the church. To the principal relics belong the pretended corpſes of the evangeliſt Lucas, and the apoſtle Matthew. Equally ſplendid and taſteful are the abbey of the Benedictines, and the convent, with its ſix court-yards, provided with covered paſſages and colonades. This building poſſeſſes alſo paintings of great value. The library contains upwards of 52,000 volumes, and is very remarkable on account of its elegant ſaloon, and the ſculpture in wood; yet the monks viſit it by far leſs frequently than they do their cellars, which

are

are filled with the choiceſt wines. In the abovementioned church-ſquare, which contains four Paduan fields, the fair is kept, together with horſe-races and a market for cattle. It is all around adorned with ſtatues of celebrated perſonages, natives of Padua. The church of the hermits of St. Auſtin was the firſt in Padua; it was roofed with tiles in the year 1306, as a reward for the merits of the monk John, who built the ſaloon. This church poſſeſſes a true treaſure in paintings by the greateſt maſters; for example, by Guido Reni, Lewis, Femicelli, Treviſo, Stephen dall'Arzere, Guariento, Andrew Montegua, Niccolo Pizzolodi, &c. The monks of this church poſſeſs a good library, conſiſting chiefly of rare manuſcripts. The church St. Annunziata nell' Arena, was painted entirely al freſco, about the year 1306, by Giotto, or Angelo di Bardone (more properly called Angelotto),

by

by and with the advice of Dante the poet, who at that time arrived in Padua. In the ſpacious and oval place before the church ſtands the elegant palace of the Venetian family Foſcari, the outer walls of which are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre. The church of the Dominicans is extremely ill built, but poſſeſſes ſome of the moſt valuable paintings and ſculpture. Farther, the churches of St. Andrew, of St. Giorgio nel Cimeterio di St. Antonio, of St. Sebaſtian, of St. Battiſta dalle Nani, of St. Giovanni di Verdara, appertaining to the knights of the order of Malta, of Santa Magdalena, of St. Maſſino, the church of the ſeminary Santa Maria di Vanzo, the convent St. Franciſco, the church of St. Michael, and that of the aſſociation of St. Rocco, contain valuable remains of excellent paintings. But the houſe Camillo, in the pariſh of St. Daniel, poſſeſſes the moſt important collection

collection of paintings in Padua; and the houſes Cumani, Dottori, Borini, Buzzacarini, and Fioretti at St. Fermo, have ſingle fine paintings. The library of the Olivetan convent, near St. Benedetto Novello, is only remarkable for having been founded by the poet Torquao Taſſo. Among the ſeven gates of the town, three only, which were built at the expence of the Republic of Venice, deſerve to be noticed, on account of their elegance, and the reſemblance they bear to triumphal arches; namely, the gate of St. John, on the road to Vicenza, which was built by the architect John Maria Falconetta, and is adorned externally with four Corinthian pillars, and towards the town with as many pilaſters; the Porta Savanarola, by the ſame, is of the compoſite order, has four pillars, and a double attic foundation; and, laſtly, the Portello, on the road to Venice, which is the neateſt of all, and

built

built by an unknown architect. Its external front conſiſts of eight double-fluted columns of the compoſite order. The number of the inhabitants of this town amounts to 40,000; they are in general poor, from a propenſity to indolence and begging. The uſual profeſſions are very ſluggiſhly carried on, and the ſail-cloth manufacture, which was ſo celebrated through all Italy for the goodneſs and ſtrength of its manufactures, is at preſent but very indifferent. Commerce, which, if carried on with more activity, might, on account of the Anthony fair, become important, is at preſent of no conſideration, and almoſt entirely in the hands of Jews. The villages, ſituated, as it were, like ſuburbs around the town, are

St. Lazzero, Ponte di Brenta, Torre, Novento,

Novento, St. Gregorio, Terra Negra, Volta del Barozzo, Sulboro, Boſſanello, Mandriola, Mandria, Volta di Bruſegana, Chieſa Nova, Monta, Altichiero or Vilatechiero, and the village d'Arzere, two miles from the latter, on the other ſide of the Brenta, having a neat church, generally ſuppoſed to have been built by Palladio in the year 1560, and from 1572 to 1575.

2. *The Podeſtaria or the Bailwick Cittadella,*

is bounded on the north by Baſſano, on the eaſt by Treviſo, and on the weſt by Vicenza. It has the moſt northern poſition of all the podeſtarias, is watered by ſeveral canals, but eſpecially by the Brenta. The ſoil is rather ſtony, very fertile, and grain and game are in great plenty. This diſtrict contains one town, thirty-three great villages, and 26,140 ſouls.

Cittadella, a ſmall and well-built town, ſeated in a fine plain, and watered by the Brentella. It is the chief town of the diſtrict, and was built opppoſite Caſtel Franco in 1220 by the citizens of Padua, during their war with the inhabitants of the country of Treviſo. It contains 5,800 inhabitants, a bank for advancing money on pledges, and weekly markets, where much buſineſs is done. In this town were the priſons of the tyrant Ezzelin, in which he cauſed thoſe he condemned to death to periſh in the moſt cruel manner.

St. Anna Moroſina, an agreeable and opulent village.

Ouora, a fief of the Count Cittadella, of Padua.

3. *The Podeſtaria Campo St. Pietro,* watered by the rivers Muſon and Tergola, is bounded

bounded by the laſt-mentioned podeſtaria, and contains one town, thirty-two villages, and 218,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the culture of corn and wine. Here we have to notice

Campo St. Pietro, on the river Muſon, a well-built and open market-town, which was formerly a fortreſs. It contains 3,100 ſouls, who ſubſiſt chiefly by the corn trade.

4. *The Vicarage Miran*

is partly bounded by Treviſo on the north and eaſt. It is watered by many ſmall rivers and two navigable canals. Its ſoil is even and very fertile, and contains 18,000 inhabitants.

Miran or Mirano, a well-built market-town, ſituated in an iſle in the river Muſon, which has been converted into a navi-

gable canal, under the appellation of Il Taglio di Mirano. The number of the inhabitants of this town amounts to 3,120, who find abundant means of ſubſiſtance in the navigation on this canal, and the briſk trade it occaſions.

5. *The Vicarage Oriago,*

on the confines of the Dogado of Venice; is watered by the Brenta and contains 7,000 ſouls in eight villages. Here we notice

Oriago, on the ſouthern bank of the Brenta. An agreeable market-town, with a pariſh church, but has only 800 inhabitants, on account of the unwholeſome exhalations of the neighbouring marſhes.

La Mira, a very agreeable village on both banks of the Brenta, inhabited by 2,000 ſouls. It poſſeſſes ſluices for the paſſage of boats,

boats, not far from the mouth of another canal, which, under the name of Taglio Noviſſimo, extends as far as the port of Brondolo.

Il Dolo, a market town, well built, and ſituated on the Brenta and Brentone, which ſeparate above this place. Acroſs the latter the government has of late cauſed a remarkable ſtone bridge to be built by the architect Thomas Tomanza. The firſt ſluices are conſtructed on the ſpot where the Brenta ſeparates from the Brentone, and on both ſides of the river ſtand the moſt ſplendid palaces and gardens, to which the moſt opulent of the nobles reſort in the ſummer ſeaſon. The number of the inhabitants amounts to 3,000, who carry on a very lucrative trade.

6. *The Vicarage Conſelve*

contains forty-two villages, and 40,000 inhabitants.

Conſelve, a ſmall town, ſeated in an agreeable plain, contains five pariſhes, a fine cathedral, and 5,700 ſouls. It was formerly the ſee of the vicars of the empire in Italy, and the theatre of Ezzelin's tyranny.

Candiana, a great and well-built village, contains 2,300 inhabitants; and Palu Maggiore, a ſmall village, and country-ſeat of Count de Lazara.

7. *The Podeſtaria of Piove de Sacco,* is ſeparated from the dogado on the coaſt by the Taglio Noviſſima, or new canal of the Brenta, and contains 38,400 ſouls, and forty-five villages.

Piove di Sacco, on the canal Fiumicello, is a very ancient and rich market-town; contains 5,100 very induſtrious inhabitants, a collegiate church, a bank for advancing

advancing money on pledges, and fine buildings.

Lava, on the new Taglio or canal, a ſmall village on the confines of the dogado. In the Genoeſe war the light Venetian galleys could ſail up to this place, but at preſent ſmall boats can hardly work up to it.

Conche, likewiſe a ſmall village on the confines of the dogado, ſituated half in the territory of Padua, and half in that of Venice

8. *The Podeſtaria of Monſelice,*

on the foot of the hills of Eugano, is very fertile in corn, wine, and other choice fruit, and contains four villages, and 10,100 ſouls.

Montſelice, Monſelice, or Monceleſe, lies in a pleaſant poſition on the banks of a broad and navigable canal, which goes from Eſte to Padua. The town is neat and ſurrounded with walls, where ſome remains of the former fortreſs may ſtill be traced. It contains 8,900 inhabitants, who maintain themſelves very well by their numerous annual fairs and flouriſhing trade. It has a collegiate church, and ſeveral fine buildings and churches.

9. *The Vicarage Arqua,*
on the hills of Eugano, contains fifteen villages, and 13,600 ſouls.

Arqua or Arquato, are old fortreſſes, ſituated between the mountains. It deſerves peculiar notice on this account, that the celebrated poet Petrarca, who, after the death of his beloved Laura or Laurette, ſpent

ſpent his days here in a religious life, died ſeventy-four years of age, and was interred in this place.

Abano, Latin *Aponum*, a very ancient market-town, ſituated five miles from Padua; it contains 3000 inhabitants, and is celebrated on account of its ſalubrious warm baths, which contain a quantity of ſulphur. This diſtrict is fruitful, pleaſant, and well built; throughout a tract of three miles, ſmall rivulets of boiling mineral ſources are perceived to ſpout forth, attended with much ſmoke and ſulphurous ſmell. The principal ſource, and moſt celebrated in antiquity, is called Fonte d'Abano; the others go by the appellations of Mont'Ortone, St. Pietro di Montagnone, Monte Grotto, and St. Bartolommeo, and form, on the point of their confluence, a ſmall marſh

marſh at the foot of the hills. In the wooden canal of the ſource d'Abano conglomerates a white lapideous maſs, which retains ſo very accurately the impreſſions of the veins and branches of wood, that it might be eaſily miſtaken for petrified wood. In the morning a ſalt is gathered on the ſurface of theſe mineral ſources, which is ſharper than common marine ſalt. At the time of the Longobard kings, there exiſted here magnificent buildings, temples, aquaducts, pleaſure-gardens, and groves, which were all deſtroyed by Aigulf. The principal uſe of theſe waters is for bathing in rooms expreſsly adapted for that purpoſe. Here is alſo a Bagno di Fango or ſlime-bath, where diſeaſed limbs are cured, merely by the application of warm ſlime.

10. *The Vicarage Teolo*

contains a part of the hills of Eugano, with

 twenty-

twenty-three villages and 14,600 ſouls. The moſt remarkable place here is

Teolo, a very trading market-town, ſeated on ſeveral eminences, and containing 1,600 inhabitants.

11. *The Podeſtaria of Eſte*

is one of the moſt fertile and agreeable diſtricts; it comprehends one town, twenty-three boroughs and villages, inhabited by 36,328 ſouls.

Eſte (formerly *Ateſte)*, is a very ancient town, ſurrounded with walls, and has a moſt pleaſant poſition. From this place the family of the Dukes or Margraves of Eſte, who formerly reigned at Modena, took their name. The town is ſurrounded by the charming environs which, covered, as it were, with gardens, palaces, churches, and convents,

convents, and watered by clear ſilver-bright rivulets and lakes, form a proſpect truly romantic: there are alſo, beſides other fine churches, a remarkable collegiate church, and well-built palaces; it contains likewiſe a pawn-bank, and the fair that is held here yearly is much frequented. The number of its inhabitants amount to 6000, who, in addition to the uſual town trade, carry on other important branches of commerce.

La Barra, on the Adige, is a large village, which contains 3000 ſouls, and belongs to the noble family of Piſani, as well as

La Stanghella.

Vighizzola, a village, with 1,300 inhabitants; it imports its name to a neigbouring lake, in which many eels and other fine fiſh are caught, and ſent abroad.

12. *The*

12. *The vicarage Anguillara* contains two towns, with 4,760 ſouls.

Anguillara, on the north or left bank of the Adige, is a fruitful market-town, with 2,860 inhabitants, who derive conſiderable advantages from the navigation on the Adige.

13. *The Podeſtaria Montagnana* is bounded by Cologna and the territory of Verona; it contains one town, ten villages, and 22,000 ſouls, who, owing to the great fertility of the ſoil, poſſeſs an abundance of wool, ſilk, corn, and hemp, which latter has, for the moſt part, been conſumed hitherto in the arſenal at Venice, on account of its peculiar good quality.

Montagnano, on the canal Fiumicello, which diſcharges itſelf into the lake Vighizzolo,

ghizzolo, is a well-built and flouriſhing town, and ſurrounded with walls; it contains a collegiate church, with one archdeacon and ſeven canons, beſides other fine churches and neat private buildings. The inhabitants amount to 6,200, and carry on, beſides the uſual town trade, a conſiderable traffic with the produce of the country.

14. *The Podeſtaria Caſtel Baldo* is ſituated at the weſt end of this territory, along the left bank of the Adige; and its ſoil is ſo very fruitful, that the graſs may be cut four times a year.

Caſtel Baldo, an open town, containing 3000 ſouls, and has a fortreſs built by the inhabitants of Padua, in 1282, for the defence of their frontiers againſt the Veroneſe.

4. *The*

4. *The Poleſin of Rovigo, or Il Poleſine di Rovigo.*

This flat diſtrict, or rather peninſula, formed by the rivers Adige, Adicetto, Tartaro, Caſtagnaro, and Po, is interſected by ſeveral canals, and bounded on the weſt and ſouth by the Ciſalpine Republic (to which belong all the places ſituated on the right bank of the rivers Tartaro and Caſtagnaro), on the eaſt by the territory of Adria, and on the north by Padua. Some few marſhy parts excepted, the ſoil is here uncommonly fat and fertile. Notwithſtanding the arable land lies in ſome places lower than the bed of the Adige (which, though confined by dykes, at times break through them and overflows the country), yet this poſition is highly favourable to the farmers, with reſpect to the culture of rice. This diſtrict abounds in corn, maize, flax, hemp, fruit, and ſilk; and, on account of the luxuriant paſture-

ture-grounds, the breeding of black cattle, and particularly of horſes, is in the moſt flouriſhing condition. At the time of the Romans this diſtrict was but thinly inhabited, and was known by the appellation of the *Adrian Marſhes*, or *Paludes Paduſæ*, becauſe they extended partly into the territory of Padua. About the middle of the twelfth century the family of Eſte made themſelves maſters of this country, which was, however, wreſted from them at one time by Pope III. and at another by Francis Carrara, but reſtored by the aid of the Venetians. The poleſin was at laſt mortgaged for 50,000 ducats to the Venetians, in 1394 by the Marcheſe Nicholas III. of Eſte, who reſtored it to him gratuitouſly in the year 1438; but as the Margrave Hercules I. attempted, in 1482, to expel by force the Venetian vice-regent or conſul, and erected ſalt-houſes at Comachio, in violation of ſubſiſting

ſiſting treaties, and conſtructed towers on the Venetian frontiers; in conſequence of which, the ſtate of Venice declared war againſt him, and obtained for ever the poleſin of Rovigo, by the treaty of peace concluded in 1484. The part of the poleſin which is ſituated on the right bank of the rivers, and belongs to Auſtria, conſiſts of three towns, one borough, fifty-three villages, with 69,000 inhabitants; which territory is again divided into three diſtricts.

1. *The Diſtrict of Rovigo*

is the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt populous diſtrict. We ſhall notice here the following places,

Rovigo, *Rhodiquim* (formerly *Buonvico*), an ancient town, ſurrounded with walls, turrets, and battlements, is ſituated on the

river Adigetto or Adicetto, which interſects and divides it into the upper town, called St. Juſtina, and the lower, St. Stephano. To the eaſt it has a fortified caſtle, is (the ſuburbs excluded) one mile and a half in circumference, and has ſix gates, four bridges, one collegiate and nineteen other churches, one nunnery, ſix monaſteries, one eccleſiaſtical ſeminary, ſeveral hoſpitals, a pawn-bank; and one of the moſt celebrated fairs in Italy is held here. To the moſt remarkable buildings belongs the Rotunda or la Madonna del Soccorſo, which is a fine church of modern architecture, and adorned with excellent paintings. The inhabitants of this populous town, which is the ſee of the biſhop of Adria, are very opulent, and indebted for their wealth to the decay of the city of Adria. Near the town is a commandery of the order of St. John.

La

La Fratta, an open market-town on the river Soortico, contains 6,300 ſouls, and many palaces of Venetian nobles, who reſide here in ſpring and autumn.

Canda, a large village on the Caſtagnaro, which joins here the Tartaro. It carries on a conſiderable trade in flax, and has weekly market-days and annual fairs. The Venetian family Nani poſſeſſes here a country-ſeat, with an excellent palace and garden.

Arqua, on the road to Rome, through Ferrara, and five miles diſtant from Rovigo, is a very populous village, has fertile corn lands, and muſt not be confounded with a village of the ſame name, in the territory of Padua.

2. *The Diſtrict of Lendinara* (between Rovigo and Badia) contains one

town and nine villages, between the Adige and the Adigetto, whoſe principal articles of trade conſiſt in the culture of flax and corn.

Lendianara, on the Adigetto, obtained its name from the family Lendenara, at preſent Cadanea, of Padua, and contains two parochial and ſeven other churches, three monaſteries, and one nunnery, ſeveral public ſchools, one preſs, one pawn-bank, and the academy de'Compoſti, for the encouragement of literature and agriculture, eſtabliſhed two centuries ago. Fairs are kept here weekly and yearly.

3. *The Diſtrict of Badia*

is a ſmall diſtrict, ſituated towards Verona, containing only one town and a few villages, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the culture of flax and ſilk.

Badia,

Badia, known formerly by the name of Caſtell Piazzone, is an open, well-built, rich, and populous town, ſeated on the Adigetto, where it ſeparates from the Adige. At its mouth, which is only twelve feet wide, are ſluices of marble, which may be ſhut in caſe of need. In this town there is a pawn-bank, or public inſtitute for advancing money on pledges, a ſeminary, a convent of Camalduan monks, and a fine bridge acroſs the Adige.

5. *The Territory of Verona, or Il Veroneſe*, is near 200 Italian miles in circumference, and bounded on the weſt and ſouth by Breſcia, Mantua, and Ferrara, on the eaſt by Vicenza and the Poleſin, and on the north by Trent. The ſoil, which is partly mountainous, produces great abundance of the choiceſt fruit, corn of every kind, wine, oil, flax, hemp, but rice in particular.

Monte Baldo, at the upper part of the Lago di Gardo, which has long been celebrated on account of its rare plants, is the higheſt of the mountains: on the top of it quantities of ſea-ſhells are found. On Monte Boleo we find numerous petrifactions and impreſſions of fiſh. The Venetian mountains, in general, abound in minerals, petrifactions, and various ſorts of elephants' bones penetrated with calcareous ſpar in a ſtalactical form, but particularly in marble, which is deemed the moſt beautiful of Italy. The culture of ſilk is very conſiderable, ſince 500,000 pounds of ſilk are yearly gained, and, for the moſt part, exported. Not leſs important is the rearing of cattle and bees, for which reaſon we meet here with ſeveral leather manufactories, woollen manufacture, and wax bleaching places. The woods produce a great plenty of timber and game, and, independently of the Lago

di Gardo, the great rivers Adige, Tartaro, and Mincio, contain prodigious quantities of fiſh. The two former become already navigable near Trent. This whole diſtrict was, in former times, a part of ancient Venetia, had the title of a duchy under the Longobards, under the Francs it belonged to the Marca Treviſana, obtained the name of Verona under the Emperor Otto, and came ultimately under the dominion of the princes of Scala (natives of the country), from whom it was ſeized by the family Viſconti of Milan, who ceded it to Venice, from motives of hatred againſt the Scala family; and thus it became a Venetian province in 1405. At preſent, by the treaty of peace, all that part is ceded to the Ciſalpine Republic that is ſituated below the Laciſe, on the Lago di Garda, and on the left bank of the Adige, the Tartaro, and the White Canal; and by far the ſmalleſt part remains

with the emperor, which conſiſts of one town, three fortreſſes, twenty boroughs, and 320 pariſhes, inhabited by 210,000 ſouls. This province was formerly divided into eighty-eight vicarages, or, which was more common, into twenty-eight diſtricts, called Copule, which ſhall be deſcribed in as much as they belong to Auſtria.

The diſtrict of Verona comprehends one town and fifteen villages, which latter conſtitute, as it were, its ſuburbs.

Verona, called *Bern* by the ancient German authors, is a very rich and ancient town, ſeven Italian miles in circumference. It is provided with old-faſhioned bulwarks, baſtions, moons and half-moons, with three citadels, namely, St. Felice and St. Pietro on a hill, and Il Caſtello Vecchio in a plain, on the river Adige, which laſt was built by Scala

Scala, as a place of ſecurity to him, together with the ſtone-bridge near it, conſiſting of three arches, and is 448 feet in length. The Adige runs through the town, which is ſubject to its dangerous overflowing, when ſwelled by the ſhowers of rain that fall in the Tyrol, or driven out of its bed by the ſudden thawing of the ſnow. Excluſive of the aforementioned bridge, there are three others conſtructed over the Adige, to connect both parts of the town, which is furniſhed with five gates, built in a ſplendid ſtyle; but the fifth is a maſterpiece of the architect San Michell, who lived in the ſixteenth century. This gate is conſtantly ſhut, and, in ſome meaſure, alleviates the unpleaſant impreſſion which the narrow and crooked ſtreets of Verona make upon all thoſe by whom it is viſited. There are, however, ſome broad ſtreets, and ſeveral ſplendid palaces and churches, which, together with the

the principal buildings, bridges, and pavements of the footpaths, covered with arcades, are all of marble; a commodity with which this country abounds. Here are, likewiſe, remarkable places or ſquares, the moſt principal ones of which we ſhall notice here. The beſt ſtreet, called the Curſo, from the horſe-races which are held here in the month of May, is of conſiderable length, and at the extremity thereof ſtands the Caſtello Vecchio. The largeſt place or ſquare in the town is the Piazza d'Armi, where a ſtatue of marble is erected, repreſenting the Republic of Venice. On that very ancient building, the Palazzo della Raggione or ſenate-houſe, rebuilt anno 1141, we ſee the ſtatues of five ancient celebrated authors, natives of Verona, viz. that of Catullus, Aemelius, Markus, Cornelius Nepos, Pliny the elder, and Vitruvius; to which, in more recent times, have been

added

added the ſtatues of Hieron. Francaſtor, and Scipio Maffei, who, as an antiquarian and a man of erudition, rendered ſignal ſervices to his country. His beautiful palace ſtands on the Piazza de'Mercanti or herb-market. The town of Verona is indebted to this celebrated citizen of Verona for another memorable building, namely, the Fiera, ſituated at the entrance of the town, in the great Campo Martio. This is a ſquare building, where the merchants aſſemble during the fair, and under which flows the canal Fiumicello, which riſes on the neighbouring heights. This fabric, from its various diviſions, reſembles a ſmall town, and is entirely covered with ſhops. The moſt curious and important object of antiquity here is the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, ſituated in the ſpacious ſquare Bra; it was, according to the general opinion, built by Domitian, and diſtinguiſhes itſelf from all other

other ancient buildings by its having, until this day (ſome trifling modern reparation excepted), preſerved its original ſolidity and beauty, together with the ſteps and benches on which the people were ſeated. This ſtructure, built in an oval form, and entirely of marble, and, like the *coliſæum* at Rome, contains, including the walls, 367 feet in breadth, and 1,331 feet in circumference. According to an accurate calculation of the abovementioned Maffei, the forty-ſix rows of ſteps or benches contained ſufficient room for 22,184 ſpectators. The ground has been thoroughly cleared, and the area fitted for the exhibition of combats of wild beaſts, plays, maſquerades, fire-works, and puppet-ſhows. The row of ſteps or benches; the cellars in which the wild-beaſts were formerly kept; the reſting-places; the apartments for the gladiators; and, in general, every thing belonging to

amuſements

amuſements of this kind, are preſerved in the beſt condition: the ſuperior arches alone have been deſtroyed by time. When the emperor Joſeph II. paſſed through this town, combats of wild beaſts were exhibited in the Roman taſte, in this amphitheatre; and Pius VI, on his paſſing through this town, conferred here his bleſſing on the pious multitude. In this ſquare ſtands, likewiſe, the public muſeum of the academy of Verona, inſtituted by the Marcheſe Scipio Maffei, and contains the Etruſian, Greek, Egyptian, and Latin inſcriptions, and baſſo relievos, collected by the learned founder during his lifetime. There are alſo in this building ſeveral ſaloons, where card-parties of people of faſhion aſſemble every evening. Not far from here is the opera, which is a fine and circular ſtructure. The whole of theſe buildings is comprehended under the name of Academia Filarmonica, beſides

beſides which another learned academy exiſts here, called de'Moderati, which vies with the former in point of ſcience and erudition. Among the forty-nine parochial and forty-three other churches, the twenty-three monaſteries, eighteen nunneries, and eighteen hoſpitals, we ſhall only mention the following, namely, the cathedral church, built in the Gothic ſtyle, and containing, beſides ſome good paintings, the tomb of Pope Julius III. who died here on his flight. The biſhopric, ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of Udine, yields the biſhop (who has the title of Count of Montfort, Bovovolone, and Pol) an annual revenue of 5000 ſcudi. The chapter is likewiſe very rich. The very ancient church of the Benedictines St. Zeno, has a high altar-plate, conſiſting of one piece of the fineſt red marble, fifty-ſix inches broad, 108 long, and five inches thick; a holy-water pot,

thirty-ſix ſpans in circumference, a circular window, repreſenting the wheel of fortune, with ſix figures, &c. In the church St. Proculo is a very fine high altar-plate of verde antico, ſixteen ſpans long, and eight broad. The church of the Theatines of St. Niccolo poſſeſſes a high altar, the tabernacle of which is of marble, jaſpis, and other valuable ſtones, in moſaic work. The church of St. John the Baptiſt poſſeſſes a ſquare front, wrought of one piece of marble, twenty-eight feet in circumference. The church St. Maria Antica is decorated with the monuments of the princes of Scala. The moſt beautiful church in the town is that of St. Giorgio, belonging to the Benedictines, and built by San Michele, and contains many valuable paintings. The palaces worthy of notice are thoſe of the Verzi, the Pompei, the Pelegrini, that of Bevilacqua, with fine antiques, buſts, and

excellent

excellent paintings; that of Gerardini, with a good collection of paintings; and, finally, the palace of Count Maſcardi, with a curious cabinet of antiques. The inhabitants of this town amount to 64,000, and maintain themſelves, excluſive of the uſual profeſſions, by manufacturing ſilks, woollen ſtuffs, leather, and gloves; they carry on, likewiſe, a conſiderable trade with medicinal herbs, gathered on Mount Baldo, with linen, ſilk, olives, oil, and ſome wine. They ſpeak the pure Toſcan dialect; nay, their pronunciation exceeds that of Florence: travellers, therefore, deſirous of ſpeaking good Italian, uſe to reſide here for a certain ſpace of time. Until the peace of Campo Formio, the whole of the lake of Garda belonged to Verona. This Lago di Garda, formerly called *Benacus*, is formed by the rivers Sarca and Toſcolano, both of which riſe in the mountains of Trent, and water

the

the upper part of the territory of Salo. This lake is thirty miles in length, ten in breadth, and 100 feet deep; it is not ſurpriſing, then, that Virgil ſhould compare its billows to thoſe of the ſea, when he ſays, Geor. II,

Our ſpacious lakes; thee, Larius, firſt; and next
Benacus, with tempeſtuous billows vext.
Or ſhall I praiſe thy ports, or mention make
Of the vaſt mound that bind the Lucrine lake?
Or the diſdainful ſea, that ſhut from thence,
Roars round the ſtructure, and invades the fence?
There, where ſecure the Julian waters glide,
Or where Avernus' jaws admit the Tyrrhene tide*.

Beſides the two above-mentioned rivers, many others, and particularly the *Lederſee*, diſcharge

* The whirlwinds which precipitate themſelves into the Benacus, or Lago di Garda, from the neighbouring mountains of Trent and Verona, impart to the lake a ſudden and ſtormy motion, reſembling the billows of the ſea. *Lucrinus* and *Avernus* were two lakes in the Neapolitan province Terra di Lavora, formerly called

diſcharge themſelves into this lake; but only the river Mincio has an outlet, and forms a freſh lake around Mantua and its fortifications, where it obtains ſeveral names. The weſtern bank of the lake is the beſt cultivated, but at the eaſt and north it is incloſed by mountains of a terrible appearance. The fiſhery on this lake was formerly farmed out for 8,000 ſilver ducats; and the fiſh of

Campania. Of the Lucrinus only a ſmall pond is extant; this lake was filled up with earth by the mountain called Monte Nuovo, in conſequence of an earthquake which happened between the 19th and 20th of September, 1538. The lake Avernus is one mile in circumference, and in ſome places 180 feet deep. Both lakes were united with the harbour of Agrippina, by Auguſtus, in order to have a more commodious place for the refitting of the fleet. The lake Lucrinus was ſeparated by a dyke from the Tyrrhene Sea, which the latter broke through in different places, but was repaired by Auguſtus ſo as to leave the neceſſary opening for the ſhips to ſail through. The harbour formed in this manner was called the *Harbour of Julius*, in honour of his anceſtor, and the iſthmus which connected both lakes with each other, was called the *Gulph of Avernus*.

the

the lake are univerſally known for their delicious flavour. This lake contains ſeveral iſles, or rather rocks, of which the following belong to Auſtria, viz. la Stella, near the Veroneſe village Garda, and is connected with the cape St. Virgilio; I tre Bolloni, which are three rocks, at equal diſtances from each other, ſituated at the eaſt of the lake.

The vicarage Ca di Campagna, on the ſouth of Verona, below the Adige, has thirty-five villages.

The vicarage Buſſolengo contains one ſmall town, and five villages, moſtly ſituated on the hills about the Campagna di Verona.

Buſſolengo, on the Adige, is the chief place, and contains 2,400 ſouls.

The Campagna di Verona, *Campus Veronenſis Urbis*, or *Campania Veronenſis ſ. minor*. This is a tract ſituated between Verona and Hoſtia, twenty miles in length, full of ſtones, particularly for the firſt five miles from Verona; it is, however, cultivated in ſome parts, and produces corn. In this plain Marius is ſaid to have defeated the Cimbri.

The Campagna, &c. is the abode of highwaymen, and all deſcriptions of vagrants.

The vicarage Menerbe, between the Adige and the Rabioſa, on the frontiers of Padua, contains three pariſhes, among which the neat and populous borough of Menerbe is the chief place.

The vicarage Bevilacqua has three pariſhes. Bevilacqua, on the Rabioſa, which divides

divides the Veroneſe from the Paduano, is a well-built town, and the chief place of the vicarage.

The diſtrict of Legnago, *Liniacus*, on the Adige, has a fruitful ſoil, abounding in rice, flax, hemp, maize, honey, ſilk, fruit, &c.

Legnago, on the Adige, a fortreſs regularly conſtructed, and provided with a draw-bridge. The eaſtern part is called Porto, and the weſtern Legnago. It is the ſeat of ſeveral monaſteries, of one nunnery, and has a play-houſe. This populous town carries on a conſiderable trade; and a corn-market is held every Saturday, ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt important in Italy: for of the ſole article of rice as much is often ſold in one week as amounts to 50,000 ducats. In order to render the commerce with the neighbouring places ſtill more advantage-

ous, a canal, which runs from Legnago to Oſtiglia, in the territory of Mantua, was formed in 1762, by means of the Tartaro, between the Adige and the Po; and for the better ſecurity of the navigation, ſluices have been conſtructed at both of its ends.

The vicarage Soave or Suave contains, in a country partly even and partly mountainous, four very populous pariſhes.

Soave or Suave is a ſmall, populous, and well-built town, ſituated between fruitful and pleaſant hills, and had formerly a fortified caſtle, built by Scala. All the remaining vicarages which belong to Auſtria, are ſmall and poſſeſs nothing worth noticing, except their agriculture and breeding of cattle.

The Ciſalpine Republic poſſeſſes nothing

in

in the mountainous part of country of Verona, the whole of which belongs to Auſtria. Theſe mountains contain the following diſtricts:

The Valley Pollicella or Poliſella, formerly called *Vallis Pœnina*, is a conſiderable tract of land, extending between the Adige and the Baltena as far as the territory of Trent. It contains thirty-eight pariſhes, which are again divided into three Pievatici, as they are called, namely, St. Georgio, di Negrar, and di Mezzo, to which are annexed the four pariſhes Parone, Dolce, Offinigo, and Peri, and obtained great privileges from the Venetians, in conſequence of its having been the firſt valley which ſubjected itſelf to that ſtate. This country abounds in wine and meadows; the breeding of black cattle and ſheep is therefore very conſiderable.

La Chiuſa, on the Adige, is a ſtrong frontier town, ſituated in a narrow paſs, on the road to Germany, and in a dreadful country.

Peſcatilla, a ſmall place on the Adige.

Negrar, ſituated on a ſmall river, is a well-built place, containing 1,700 inhabitants, and is the chief place of the commune.

Maran or Mariano (ſo called in honour of the Roman general Marius), ſituated on a ſmall river, is a conſiderable place, belonging to the pariſh di Mezzo, and contains 1,380 ſouls.

St. Giorgio is the chief place of the commune of the ſame name.

The valley Baltena or Paltena comprehends,

hends, to the eaſt of Policella, one ſmall town, and eighteen villages.

Grezzano or Grezzana, a ſmall town, ſituated on the road to Germany, is twelve miles north of Verona, and two from Breonio. This place deſerves notice on account of the remarkable bridge of Beja, formed by nature, which connects two hills with each other; its arch is fifty feet broad, and its utmoſt height amounts to 114 Veroneſe feet.

The valley of Illaſi is ſituated on the rivulet of the ſame name; it extends as far as the territory of Vicenza, and contains five pariſhes.

Illaſi, the chief place of this valley, is ſeated on a ſmall rivulet of the ſame name, between hills, and in a pleaſant country.

The

The curacy Tegnago is bounded on the eaſt by the territory of Vicenza, and comprehends fourteen pariſhes, ſituated between rugged and ſterile hills.

Tegnago, the chief place of the above vicarage, is ſituated on the rivulet Illaſi, and has a pariſh-church and a convent.

The vicarage Montorio, between the Baltena and the Mezzano, contains ten pariſhes in a moſt fruitful and pleaſant country; the chief place is

Montorio, ſeated a few miles from Verona, on a ſmall river ariſing in the valley Squarando. Caldiero, about fifty miles from Verona, is a village celebrated on account of its mineral waters.

The vicarage of Laziſe is a very popu-

lous

lous and fertile, yet hilly diſtrict, extending weſtward of Verona to the Lago di Garda, and comprehending five pariſhes.

Laziſe, on the lake of Garda, is a ſtrong, well-built, rich, and populous place, having a caſtle, a port, and a cuſtom-houſe.

The vicarage of Garda, on the border of the lake, north of Laziſe, comprehends eight pariſhes.

Garda, in the time of the Guelphs and Gibelines, was a celebrated fortreſs with a citadel, where Adelheit, the widow of the emperor Lothar, afterwards the conſort of the emperor Otto I. was detained in priſon by Berenger II. At preſent Garda is but an open place; and on the ruins of its citadel has been built an hermitage or convent of the Camalduan monks.

The

The vicarage di Torri extends from the banks of the lake of Garda to the frontiers of Tyrol and Trent, and comprehends ſix pariſhes.

Torri, on the lake Garda, is a pleaſant and opulent borough.

Malaceſene or Malſeſine, on the Lake of Garda, and at the foot of Monte Baldo (the plants of which *Pona* deſcribed in a work publiſhed anno 1601), is a ſmall, yet very populous town.

The vicarage Caprino, in the valley of the ſame name, between the Adige and the Monte Baldo, has four communes, the chief place of which is the populous town Caprino, ſituated in a pleaſant valley, ſurrounded with hills, and between two rivulets, which afterwards join and diſcharge themſelves into the Adige.

The

The high mountain Carbon conſtitutes a diſtrict ſeparate from the territory of Verona, and was formerly governed by a deputy appointed by the inhabitants.

The Thirteen Pariſhes, otherwiſe called the Vicarage of the Mountains, comprehend the moſt rugged and ſterile parts of Verona, including the valleys of Falconi, dell'Anguilla, and di Semaranto. They extend through a ſpace of twenty miles eaſt, and ten miles ſouth of Verona, and towards the confines of Tyrol north: their breadth is five Italian miles. The upper part of this vicarage, called the Leſſin mountains, was covered formerly with large foreſts. They abound in the fineſt herbs, which prove to be a moſt wholeſome food for both black and ſmall cattle. It is highly delightful to view them from the plains of Verona, eſpecially from

from the biſhop's gate; and of their two extremities, one extends beyond the Po, and the other joins the mountains of Vicenza. In the lower parts we find (among buſhes, rocks, villages, and churches) paſtures and fields, interſected by various ſmall rivers, and in the middle, ſeveral vales: the hills abound in petrifactions of every kind. There are coal-pits at Roana, and, in ſome parts, good quarries of yellow and ſpotted ſtones for the uſe of mills and building. At Recovaro are ſources of wholeſome acidulous water. The remaining foreſt conſiſts of firs, larch-trees, oaks, box-trees, maple, cornelian-cherry trees, horſe-beans, &c.; there is, at the ſame time, no want of fruit and cheſtnut-trees, vines, &c. The inhabitants of theſe thirteen pariſhes (who alone can bring into the field 15,000 men capable of bearing arms) are ſuppoſed to be deſcendants of the Cimbri, ſaid to have

have fled into the Veroneſe and Vicentine mountains after the battle in which they were defeated by Marius, in the fields of Verona. It is, however, beyond a doubt, that theſe inhabitants originate from the Germans, or rather Allmans, who, with a view of conqueſt, marched to Italy by Noricum, and ſettled there, ſince even their dialect partakes of the High German. They have been at all times faithfully attached to the late Republic of Venice; they were conſidered as the defenders and guardians of the paſſes between Italy and Tyrol, and termed the *loyal* in the ducal edicts. The breeding of black cattle is with them a very conſiderable branch of trade, and their horſes are very good. They have a council, conſiſting of a chief, thirteen counſellors, and a ſecretary; and another grand council, compoſed of thirty-nine members, in which the vicar preſides.

In matters of common concern they aſſemble and hold their ſittings in the chief towns, Velo or Vello, and Erbezzo; but the vicarial courts meet in the abbey Calavena. Theſe thirteen communes comprehend ten pariſhes, and are as follow:

1. The commune Erbezzo, with the chief place Erbezzo, ſituated between Falconi and Anguilla; this village is very populous, and has a very old parochial church.

2. The commune Boſco con Frizzolana or Chieſa Nuova, with a very ancient parochial church.

3. The commune Val di Porro, with the village Pezzo, and a parochial church.

4. The commune Alferia or Il Cero, with a pariſh-church.

5. The

5. The commune Velo or Vello, with the pariſh-church, and a village of the ſame name.

6. The commune Campo Silvan, with the village Campo Fontana, and a pariſh-church.

7. The commune Azarin.

8. The commune Rovere di Velo, with a pariſh-church.

9. The commune Saline, with a pariſh-church, had formerly ſalt-works.

10. The commune Tavernole.

11. The commune Sprea con Progno or Badia Calavena, with a pariſh-church, and ſituated on the river Progno. Here a

 few

few German monks built a convent on the Monte di St. Pietro, and their church was conſecrated, anno 1184, by Pope Lucius III; but, in the year 1424, both the church and the convent were removed to Tregnago, on the river Progno.

12. The commune Selva di Progno, with a pariſh-church at Campello della Fontana, which is ſituated near Campo di Albero.

13. The commune San Bartholommeo Tedeſco, with a pariſh-church. There are twelve other vicarages ſituated in the mountainous part of Verona, but contain nothing remarkable.

6. *The Territory of Vicenza, or Il Vicentino,* is bounded on the north by the Tyrol, on the eaſt by Baſſano, on the ſouth by Padua, on

on the weſt by Verona, and is forty miles in length and thirty in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly flat; but in general uncommonly pleaſant and fertile. The plains abound in all kinds of corn, fruit, and mulberry-trees; and the mountainous parts afford good paſtures and moſt excellent wine, called *vin ſanto*. The breeding of cattle is ſo very conſiderable here, that the country of Vicenza is proverbially called the ſhambles of Venice. The ſheep are in tolerable plenty, and the wool is excellent. The culture of ſilk is ſo important, that it produces annually upwards of 200,000 pounds of that article. Here are alſo ſilver and iron mines, mineral waters, paper and ſaw mills, which are abundantly provided with timber from the foreſts. Fiſh and veniſon are in abundance. The hill *Sumano* is celebrated on account of the great variety of

ſalubrious herbs which grow there; and on the other hills petrified ſhells and fiſh are found, ſome of which differ entirely from thoſe that live in the Adriatic Sea. The larger rivers and rivulets are the Aſtico, Agno or Gua, the Timonchio, the Ceriſon, and Tergola, all which run into the river Bachiglione, and diſcharge themſelves afterwards into the Po. The territory of Vicenza belonged formerly to ancient *Venetia*, and in the ſequel raiſed itſelf to the rank of one of the thirty duchies of Lombardy, and was incorporated by Charlemagne with the Marca Treviſana. In the progreſs of time, the country of Vicenza aſſumed again a Republican form; and, in the thirteenth century, fell under the dominion of the tyrant Ezzelin. After his death, it came under the government of Padua, from which it was taken by the family of Scala, who were again diſpoſſeſſed of it by

John

John Galeazzo Viſconti, duke of Milan. It did not, however, remain long in his hands, for in the year 1404 it reſcued itſelf from the government of Milan, and ſubmitted voluntarily to the Republic of Venice, forming, at this moment, part of the Auſtrian monarchy, in virtue of the peace of Campo Formio. This province comprehends, in its fifteen diſtricts, one city, thirteen ſmall towns and boroughs, and upwards of 300 villages, the whole conſtituting 108 communes. The whole population amounts, according to the laſt enumeration made by the French, to 286,000 ſouls.

The diſtrict of Vicenza contains three towns and forty-ſix villages.

Vicenza (formerly *Vicetia* or *Vicentia)* is ſituated in an agreeable plain between two hills, and ſurrounded with a double wall.

It is four miles in circumference, and the rivers Bachiglione and Verone, which riſe in the neighbouring hills, divide it into two parts, connected with each other by four bridges. This town poſſeſſes the greateſt number of the buildings erected in Italy by the celebrated Palladio. Immediately before the town, and at the entrance of the field of Mars, ſtands the magnificent gate conſtructed by this architect, called the triumphal arch of Palladio; but the moſt eminent of his works is the Olympic theatre, which has its name from the *Academia Olympica*, one of the moſt ancient academies in Italy. The town-houſe has three fronts, which face the market, with double arcades of ſix-and-thirty beautiful arches of the Ionic and Doric orders, and is adorned with ſtatues, baſſo relievos and cornices. This town-houſe was built by Palladio, at an expence of 38,000 ducats

ducats to the city. Over the portal ſtands a fine image by Jacob Baſſano, repreſenting two magiſtrates kneeling before the Virgin Mary; and in the hall of the Criminal Tribunal is a painting by Titian, repreſenting the laſt judgment. In the ſquare, near and about the town-houſe, are ſeveral good buildings by Palladio; the ſquare itſelf is decorated with two high columns, with the lion of St. Mark upon the one, and the image of Chriſt upon the other. Near this place or ſquare ſtands the pawn-bank *Monte di Pieta* (Mount of Piety), and contains the public library of the city. The ſtreets are, in general, beautiful and commodious. The town contains ſeventy-five churches, among which are fourteen parochial churches, thirty-one convents, eleven hoſpitals, twelve oratories, and twenty-ſeven churches belonging to convents. The cathedral church is built in the Gothic ſtyle;

and the choir is elevated fifteen ſteps above the ground, it being the intention of Pope Paul III. that in this church the council ſhould be held, which met afterwards at Trent. Vicenza is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe income amounts to 10,000 ducats, and who ſtands immediately under the archbiſhop of Udine. The canons, during divine ſervice, wear ſhort narrow-ſleeved ſurplices, and a golden croſs. They enjoy conſiderable revenues. Before the gate del Monte ſtands a magnificent arch, with two rows of Corinthian pillars, and a front adorned with ſtatues and baſſo relievos. This arch leads to a ſtaircaſe, conſiſting of 195 ſteps of marble, which conveys to the celebrated convent of the Madonna di Monte, built on a hill in the fifteenth century. From this place the eye is delighted with an extenſive and charming proſpect of the whole country.

Before

Before the gate of the caſtle is the delightful garden of the noble family Valmarana of Vicenza. The ſex may aſſuredly be ranked among the moſt beautiful of Italy. The population of this town amounts to about 30,000 ſouls; and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in ſilk-manufactories (that of *Francechini* alone employs 3,000 perſons, and conſumes yearly 100,000 pounds of raw-ſilk), in woollen manufactures, the culture of wine, and agriculture, which latter is much encouraged by the Academy of Agriculture eſtabliſhed in this place. Eleven villages, ſcattered around the town, form, as it were, its ſuburbs. Among theſe,

The village Cavazale contains the palace Cricoli, built by Count Pompeo Triſſino. At about a mile from the town ſtands

The Rotonda, a country-houſe belonging

to

to the Marcheſe di Capra, and built by Palladio.

The Podeſtaria of Lonigo begins the diſtrict of Vicenza. This podeſtaria borders on the territory of Verona, and is partly a mountainous, partly a flat country, watered by the river Novo, and conſiſts of five communes.

Lonigo or Leonico, a well-built and populous market-town, ſurrounded with walls, contains a very old abbey belonging to the Benedictines, ſeveral churches and monaſteries, together with the palace di Rocca, built by Palladio. Its inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade.

The Podeſtaria Maroſtica borders on Baſſano, and contains thirty-one communes, and thirty-three villages.

Maroſtica,

Maroſtica, three miles from Baſſano, at the foot of the hills, is a well-built and populous town, ſurrounded with walls, contains ſeveral churches, and a Franciſcan monaſtery.

Nove, a village ſeated in a plain, near the Brenta, and is celebrated on account of its porcelain manufactures.

The Podeſtaria Cologna comprehends, among others, the populous and rich town of Cologna, ſituated on the Fiume Nuovo. The remaining part of Vicenza is divided into vicarages.

The vicarage of Orgiano contains fifteen villages, and one ſmall town, in a country which is partly flat and partly mountainous.

Orgiano,

Orgiano, ſituated on the foot of a hill, and the weſt ſide of the river Liona, is a neat and trading town.

The vicarage Barbarano is ſituated on banks of the Bachiglione, which river waters it under the name of Biſato; it extends through a good part of the Berian hills, which lie between the Biſato and the Liona, and comprehends fifteen opulent and populous villages.

Barbarano, at the foot of the hills weſt of the Bachiglione, is a ſmall open town, the inhabitants of which carry on a good trade.

Coſtoſa, a village at the foot of an eminence, weſt of the river Bachiglione; it is celebrated on account of the famous quarries of beautiful white marble mentioned by Pliny, one of which

which is oval, three miles in circumference, nearly 650 yards in length, and 490 in breadth. This mine has been gradually dug out, and the excavation formed in it is ſupported by upwards of 1,000 ſquare pillars of marble. At its extremity is a very deep baſin of clear water, containing a few ſmall crawfiſh only.

The vicarage Camiſano, watered by the Bachiglione, Armeola, Ceriſon, and Tergola, contains one ſmall town, and forty-three very populous villages.

Camiſano, on the confines of the Po, the territory of Padua, between the Ceriſon and the Armeola, is an open, pleaſant, very populous, and trading market-town.

The vicarage Tiene or Thiene is water-

ed

ed by the river Aſtico, and contains twenty-eight villages, and the great and populous borough

Thiene, ſeated in an extenſive plain near the hills.

Tretto, a village in the centre of the mountains, where iron and ſilver mines are found.

The vicarage Schio contains nineteen villages, ſituated partly on the mountains, and partly in the plains.

Schio, ſeated on the river Timonchio, is a very populous town, ſurrounded with walls; its inhabitants have flouriſhing cloth and ſilk-manufactures.

The vicarage of Malo, at the foot of the hills,

hills, contains ſeven villages, and the populous town

Malo, ſituated between the hills in an agreeable vale, on the ſmall river Loverton.

The vicarage Valdagno, watered by the river Agno, contains fifteen villages.

Valdagno, the chief place, is ſituated in the centre of the Vale of Agno, between the river of the ſame name and the hills.

Recoaro, a village celebrated on account of its mineral waters, at a ſmall diſtance from which is the ſource of the Agno.

The vicarage Arzignano, near the confines of the Veroneſe, comprehends eight communes.

Arzignano,

Arzignano, an open and populous town, ſituated at the foot of the mountains, on a pleaſant ſpot, between the two rives Chiampo and Gua or Agno.

The vicarage Montecchio Maggiore, ſituated on the loweſt weſtern hills, conſiſts of ſeven villages, and the ſmall town

Montecchio Maggiore, at the foot of a hill, eaſt of the river Gua.

The curacy Montebello conſiſts of fifteen villages, and the market-town

Montebello, near the river Aldega, on the road to Verona.

The vicarage Brendolo includes the upper part of the Berean hills, and contains eleven villages and one ſmall town. A ſmall lake

of

of this diſtrict diſcharges itſelf into the river Bachiglione.

Brendola, ſeated on a ſmall arm of the Bachiglione, is a large borough.

Valmarana, a village, from which a noble family of Vicenza derives its name.

The vicarage of Avignon has eight villages.

The *Sette Communi*, or Seven Communes, as they are called, begin fifteen miles from Vicenza, extend to the frontiers of the Tyrol, and occupy the northern parts of the mountains and vales, winding in a ſerpentine direction towards the Tyrol, weſt of the Brenta and eaſt of the Aſtico, twenty-five miles in length, twenty in breadth, and thirty-five in circumference. This tract conſiſts of high mountains and cliffs, of

narrow and ſterile vales, almoſt entirely deſerted; and in the centre only, the villages of the Seven Communes are to be found. The ſoil is in general ſo very unproductive that it yields ſcarcely proviſion for two months, notwithſtanding all the exertions of the inhabitants, who are, in this diſtrict, 40,000 in number. The only good article produced here is graſs, which is of an excellent quality, and grows in great abundance in the vales and on the mountains, in the centre of the hills, near Aſſiego, and in the extenſive and humid fields watered by the river Pach. The breeding of cattle conſtitutes here the chief branch of trade. In virtue of the prerogatives obtained both in ancient and modern times, from the late Republic of Venice, theſe, and the thirteen communes of Verona (who are alſo of German deſcent), are permitted to graze their numerous flocks in the flat provinces on this ſide of the Mincio; ſo that their ſmall cattle, conſiſting of above

100,000

100,000 ſheep, often paſs the winter in the plains of Verona, Vicenza, Padua, the Poleſin, Treviſo, and the Friuli. The inhabitants of theſe communes are governed by their own courts, conſiſting of two judges and a ſecretary for every commune, who hold their ſittings at Aſiago. Highway-robbery and murder are crimes unknown to theſe ſpirited, warlike, and honeſt Germans. They ſpeak a language ſomewhat reſembling the Saxon dialect, except two communes, who are ſaid to ſpeak Italian, which, however, they do not among themſelves. They intermarry among themſelves only. All are continually under arms, without the leaſt diſtinction of age or rank; they are occaſionally drilled by officers choſen among their reſpective members, and are always ready to defend their frontiers and narrow paſſes. Here are ſeventeen ſuch paſſes, namely, three in the

territory of the Seven Communes, and fourteen in the other mountains of the country of Vicenza. Theſe paſſes, the defence of which they have taken upon themſelves, are almoſt inacceſſible; and the eaſieſt and moſt paſſable (yet at the ſame time moſt perilous during rainy or ſnowy weather) is the road commonly termed the *Frenzella*, which commences in the Valley of Brenta. This road is alſo the narroweſt, and is protected and covered in ſuch a manner by perpendicular rocks, 300 feet high, that a ray of the ſun can ſcarcely penetrate into the paſs, and the eye cannot perceive the ſky. Several hoſtile powers have endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of theſe paſſes, partly by ſtratagem, and partly by force. Theſe invaders were, among others, the Duke Sigiſmund of Auſtria, the Emperor Maximilian, &c. but they were conſtantly repulſed with

with great loſs. The names of theſe ſeven communes are,

1. Pe de Scala, and San Pietro d'Aſtico.

2. Roccio, with a very old church.

3. Roano, Canove, and Camporovere.

4. Aſiago, with a ſtrong town of the ſame name, ſeated on one of the higheſt hills. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, and is the ſeat of their courts of juſtice, or of the council of the Seven Communes, whoſe members a chancellor invites to aſſemble by means of circular letters. The top of the hill juſt mentioned is flat, fifteen miles in circumference, ſhaded by buſhes, and ſurrounded with pleaſant deſcents. A rivulet, which takes its ſource in the middle of the town, runs the length

of about one mile, and ſets in motion ſeveral water-wheels, which belong to corn and ſaw-mills, dyeing-houſes, &c. When ultimately, it loſes itſelf again in the hill.

5. Gallio. Here a fire broke out in 1762, which conſumed the church, the parſonage-houſe, and about 100 dwellings of private families.

6. Foza.

7. Enico, with Luſiana, Laverta, and Valle San Donaro.

7. *The Marca Treviſana, formerly* MARDUA TARVISANA,

is one of the moſt fertile and beſt diſtricts in Italy, and may be truly ſaid to be the granary of Venice. It belonged to the territory

territory of Venice, and ever ſince the time of the Longobards has been inveſted with the title of a *Marca*. However, many conſiderable parts were detached from this marca in the progreſs of time; and only that part of it, ſituated between the Friuli and the Paduano, remained in the poſſeſſion of the city of Treviſo, when the late Republic of Venice acquired the dominion both of the city and the adjacent diſtrict, by the peace of 1338. In the year 1344 a ſolemn embaſſy, ſent by the inhabitants of Treviſo to Venice, confirmed this acquiſition. The marca Treviſana is divided into four principal diſtricts, viz. the territory of Treviſo, of Belluna, of Feltre, and the territory of Seneda.

1. *The Territory of Treviſo.*

is fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth,

 including

including Baſſano and Conegliano. A ſmall portion of this country is mountainous, but the reſt is even and very fertile. It produces all ſorts of grain, wine, and fruit, in great plenty. There is alſo a vaſt number of ſheep, black cattle, hares, common fowls, turkeys, fieldfares, quails, partridges, ſnipes, and other game; fiſh of every deſcription, as trout, lamprey, pike, eels, craw-fiſh, &c. Excellent cheeſe is made here, and next to corn, ſilk and wool are the moſt important natural productions. The woods are very conſiderable, the moſt important, called Montella, lies ten miles north of Treviſo, belongs to the ſtate, and is entirely appropriated for the uſe of the arſenal or dock-yard. It is ſeated on a hill, and contains the fineſt oaks; it is ſeven miles in length, and four in breadth. On the north

it

it is ſurrounded by the river Piave, and on the other ſides by a canal, on the banks of which the moſt pleaſant villages are ſituated. Emboſomed in the wood lies the convent of Certoſa. This province manufactures cloth, ſilk, and paper. Its principal rivers are the Piave, the Sile, and the Muſone. The whole of the country of Treviſo, except its capital, is divided into ten pretorſhips, namely, ſix old and four new ones; the latter having been added ſince the league of Cambray. The number of the inhabitants amounts to 280,000.

Treviſo or Trevigi (*Tarviſium* or *Treviſium*) is a very ancient town, and fortified with a citadel. It is ſurrounded with delightful villages, and ſituated in an agreeable plain on the river Sile, which paſſes through the town. This river is rendered navigable by

by means of canals, and joins the lacunes of Venice. Beſides the Sile, the ſmall river Rotteniga runs alſo through the town, which, for the convenience of the inhabitants, is divided into ſeveral ſmall canals; and the river Piaveſella, after flowing through the town in three different arms, unites here likewiſe with the Sile. The town is three miles in circumference, and contains 2,500 houſes and 22,000 inhabitants, whom the culture of ſilk, the ſilk and woollen manufactories, and particularly the annual fair in the month of October, ſupply with abundant means of ſubſiſtence. The fair is here the moſt brilliant part of the year, during which operas are acted in one of the two play-houſes, called the Onigo. Beſides the cathedral, the town contains ſixteen parochial churches, eleven monaſteries, ten nunneries, four hoſpitals, and a pawn-bank. The ſtreets and

public

public ſquares are, in general, irregularly laid out, but well paved, and ſurrounded with piazzas. The principal buildings of the town are the palace of the ci-devant repreſentative of the biſhop, that of the Venetian family Breſcia, and, laſtly, the palace of the Count Pola. The convents are, in general, well built, ſpacious, and rich; and their churches are adorned with good paintings: the cathedral church would be a magnificent building, if its rude ancient form were modernized in a correct and elegant ſtyle. Here is the only remaining lodge of the order of the *Cavalieri Gaudenti*, or Jovial Knights; farther, the *Academia de' Perſeveranti*, erected in 1708, through the endeavours of Girolamo Tiretta; and the *Academia de' Solliciti*. The univerſity of this town has been removed to Padua.

Old Pretorships.

1. *The Pretorſhip Meſtre.*

Meſtre, in the vicinity of the Lacunes, on the cauſeway from Venice to Treviſo, called Il Traglio, on both ſides of which are elegant villas of inhabitants of Venice. The town is open and populous, carrying on a conſiderable trade, and is chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring people, watermen or gondolieri, and by a great number of veturini or waggoners, who are conſtantly ready to travel through Italy, to Augſburg*, and to Vienna. This place has its own ſenate, conſiſting of forty ſenators, every quarter of the town returning ten members.

2. *The Pretorſhip Conegliano.*

Conegliano *(Conelianum)*, a ſmall but

* Augſburg is the capital of Suabia, in Germany, and the ſee of a biſhop. The plague, anno 1462, carried off 11,000 of its inhabitants; and in the year 1535 another plague deſtroyed 13,000 more.

pleaſant

pleaſant town, ſituated partly on an eminence (where ſome remains of the old double-walled caſtle and of the ancient collegiate church, are ſtill found), and partly in a plain, near the ſource of the river Mutego. It contains three pariſhes, including the ſuburbs, and 3,620 ſouls. Beſides the collegiate church, here are ſeveral other churches, together with ſome pious inſtitutions.

3. *The Pretorſhip Aſolo.*

Aſolo *(Acelum)*, a beautiful and pleaſant town, built on charming hills, near the river Muſone, which runs along its north and weſtern ſides, and receives, in its courſe, many ſmall ſtreams and rivers. It is ſurrounded with walls and gates, and upon the top of the hill ſtands a ſpacious citadel, which affords a delightful proſpect; here

here are a few remains of Roman Aquaducts. Aſolo was a municipal town under the Romans, and mentioned by Ptolomeus and Pliny the elder; it came afterwards under the dominion of the emperors of Germany, who cauſed it to be governed by vicars of the empire; but their oppreſſive conduct induced the inhabitants to ſubject themſelves, in 1337, to the Republic of Venice. By a decree of the 21ſt July, 1742, of the late Republic of Venice, the town was declared independent, ſome of the inhabitants were ennobled, and qualified to become knights* of the order of Malta,

* "The iſland of Malta was given to the knights of St. John, of Jeruſalem, in 1530, by the Emperor Charles V. when the Turks drove them out of Rhodes, under the tender of one falcon, yearly, to the viceroy of Sicily, and to acknowledge the kings of Spain and Sicily for their protectors; they are now known by the diſtinction of the knights of Malta. They are under vows of celibacy and chaſtity; but they keep the former

Malta, and their church was erected into a cathedral one. The diſtrict belonging to the town is thirteen miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twelve miles from north to ſouth, and contains 21,000 ſouls. In the ſouth and weſt, the inhabitants cultivate wine, corn,

former better than the latter. They have conſiderable poſſeſſions in the Roman Catholic countries on the continent, and are under the government of a Grand Maſter, who is elected for life. The Lord Prior of the order was formerly accounted the prime baron of England. The knights are in number 1000; 500 are to reſide on the iſland, the remainder are in their ſeminaries in other countries; but at any ſummons are to make perſonal appearance. They had a ſeminary in England till it was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII; but they now give to one the title of Grand Prior of England. They are conſidered as the bulwark of Chriſtendom, againſt the Turks on that ſide. They wear the badge of the order; a gold croſs of eight points, enamelled white, pendant to a black watered ribbon at the breaſt; and the badge is decorated ſo as to diſtinguiſh the country of the knight. They are generally of noble families, or ſuch as can prove their noble deſcent throughout ſix generations, and are claſſed according to their reſpective nations. There are ſixteen called great croſſes, out of whom

corn, ſilk, oil, and vegetables, in great abundance; and the breeding of cattle is very conſiderable, on account of their luxuriant paſture-grounds. They have alſo manufactures of wool and ſilk. They are likewiſe not deficient in oaks, cheſtnut-trees, turf, and good mineral waters. Among the villages, the moſt remarkable are

whom the officers of the order, as the marſhal, admiral, chancellor, &c. are choſen. When the great maſter dies, they ſuffer no veſſel to go out of the harbour until another is choſen, to prevent the pope from interfering. Out of the ſixteen great croſſes the great maſter is elected, whoſe title is, *the moſt illuſtrious and moſt reverend prince, the Lord Friar* A. B. *Great Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. John, of Jeruſalem, prince of Malta and Gaza.* All the knights bind themſelves by a ſolemn oath to defend the church, to obey their ſuperiors, and to live on the revenues of their order only. Not only their chief town Malta, and its harbour, but their whole iſland, is ſo well fortified, as to be deemed impregnable. On the 18th of September there is an annual proceſſion at Malta, in memory of the Turks raiſing the ſiege on that day, anno 1563, after four months' fruitleſs attack, leaving their artillery, &c. behind."

Cavaſo

Cavaſo and Creſpano, together with Alle Caſelle and its environs, on account of the woollen manufactures and the conſiderable culture of ſilk.

4. *The Pretorſhip Caſtel Franco* was built 1191, by the Trevisans, to ſerve as a frontier fortreſs againſt the inhabitants of Padua. This country is ſo delightful, as to wear the appearance of a grove perpetually in bloſſom.

Caſtel Franco, a well-built and rich town, on the borders of the Muſon, in a vaſt plain, contains an old caſtle, two pariſhes, the cathedral, four monaſteries, one nunnery, a few other villages, and 7000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the breeding of cattle.

5. *The Pretorſhip Uderzo or Oderzo,* formerly *Opitergum,* is about one mile in length, and 200 paces in breadth.

Orderzo or Uderzo, was called by the Romans *Opitergum,* is a very ancient town, and a Roman colony, ſituated in a pleaſant and fertile plain; it was called a maritime town by Ptolomy and Strabo, becauſe in its vicinity were lacunes or marſhes, with a port on the Adriatic Sea, from which it is, at preſent, twenty miles diſtant. This town is neatly built, and has a collegiate church, with a chapter of canons, a convent of the Camalduan friars, a nunnery, a hoſpital, a pawn-bank, and 3,400 ſouls. The inhabitants are divided into the nobles qualified to be created knights of Malta and their ſenate, the citizens and their college of notaries, and the people and their council.

6. *The*

6. *The Pretorſhip Baſſano,*

extending twenty-five miles in length, ſeven in breadth, and contains one town, twelve rich villages, and 27,100 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the culture of wine and oil. The wine here is of ſuch an excellent quality, that it is preferred even to that of Falcono.

Baſſano, on the eaſtern bank of the Brenta, on an eminence which, to the ſouth-eaſt, gradually flattens to a fertile plain; it is near five miles in circumference, and inhabited by 11,300 ſouls; has a great market-place, elegantly paved, neat ſtreets, ſix gates, one of which was built by Palladio, upwards of thirty churches with fine paintings, four nunneries, an aſylum for girls whoſe chaſtity is in danger, a conſervatory of Terziarian nuns, two monaſteries, an hoſpital, two hoſ-

pitals for pilgrims and travellers, and a very conſiderable pawn-bank. Acroſs the Brenta a bridge is conſtructed, which connects Baſſano with the little village Vicantino, and is 182 feet long, and twenty-four broad. The foundation of this bridge conſiſts of freeſtone, and the arches are ſupported by thirty-eight pillars; it was originally built by Palladio, but rebuilt, after the great inundation in 1748, in its preſent form, by Bart. Furacino. On both ſides of the Brenta ſtand ſuperb palaces and country-ſeats; and in the centre of the town is a palace built by the tyrant Ezzelin, and intended as a place of ſafety for him. The inhabitants are uncommonly induſtrious, and have acquired great riches by their ſilk and woollen manufactures. Among the various manufactories in this town, the celebrated printing-office belonging to Remondini particularly

larly attracts our attention; it has fifty preſſes, which are conſtantly employed in printing books and copper-plates. They likewiſe fabricate a great quantity of coloured French and Indian paper; trade with ſilk, cloths, linen, parchment, leather, oil, wine, &c. which they export to England, France, Holland, and Germany. Among the various manufactories of this town, the above celebrated printing-office deſerves particular notice. Three mills belonging to this printing-office ſupply it with paper. Two public markets are kept here weekly. The annual fair commences on the 14th of Auguſt, and continues eight days.

New Pretorships.

1. *The Pretorſhip Noale*

is ſituated in a country where wine, corn, fruit, &c. grow in the greateſt profuſion.

Noale, ſeated between the Sile and Muſone, is well built, and contains 1,200 inhabitants. It has a caſtle ſurrounded with high walls and deep ditches, near the river Marzenego, which ſupplies the ditches of the caſtle with water; farther, a fine market-place, ſeveral churches, among which the parochial church excels all others, in point of architecture and paintings; a nunnery, and fine palaces belonging to the Contarini, Barbarigo, Correggio, and Count della Torre.

2. *The Pretorſhip la Motta.*

La Motta, near the confluence of the Monticano with the Livenza, is a conſiderable

able and populous borough, with an old caſtle; it contains a church built in a ſplendid ſtyle, after a deſign of Sanſovin. The inhabitants, who are a very induſtrious kind of people, poſſeſs two hat-manufactories, and two dyeing-houſes, which, together with the much-frequented annual fair, afford them abundant means of ſubſiſtence. Without the borough ſtands a convent belonging to the order of *Contemplative Minorites*.

3. *The Pretorſhip Porto Buffaletta* has a market-town of the ſame name, ſituated on the Livenza, with a caſtle.

4. *The Pretorſhip Serravalle* in a mouhtainous, but very fruitful country.

Serravalle, a rich and pleaſant town, two miles and a half in circumference, ſituated for the moſt part in a plain, between two

mountains, named after two churches of the town, and partly on the mountains near the river Maſchio, which runs through the middle of the town, and has its ſource in the ſmall lakes, in the higher part of the town: theſe lakes are praiſed in the poems of Flaminius, for the excellent trout, pike, tench, &c. which they contain. At the upper extremity of the market-place ſtands the public palace, and at the lower the cathedral church, which contains good paintings. The town, together with its ſuburbs, has only two pariſhes, but thirty churches, among which the church of St. Auguſta deſerves peculiar notice, on account of its noble architecture, of its long and commodious marble ſtaircaſes. Here are alſo two monaſteries and two nunneries. One of theſe nunneries, namely, that of St. Juſtina, founded by Gabriel Camino, 1206, poſſeſſes a church, in which the magnificent

tomb

tomb of porphyry, of the laſt lord of this town, Richard of Camino, attracts particular attention. Here are alſo many opulent fraternities, a workhouſe, a pawn-bank, and a public auction-hall. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and trade particularly in cloth, woollen, and ſilk manufactures, and carry on an extenſive commerce in wine, corn, and honey, both with the adjacent provinces and Germany.

The territory of Treviſo contains alſo ſeveral counties or earldoms, for the moſt part poſſeſſed by Venetian noble families, viz.

1. The county of Ceſana is ſituated at the extremity of the province, near the Feltrino; its ſeven great villages, ſcattered about the mountains, are again divided into many ſmaller ones, called *Colineli*; their inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly on the breeding

ing of cattle, make good cheeſe, and follow agriculture, but in a ſmall way. The moſt beautiful place in this diſtrict is Lenciai, near the Piave, and has a parochial church, adorned with paintings by Tiſian.

2. The county Mel is the moſt northern of all, and on the frontiers of the Belluneſe and the Feltrino; it contains nineteen villages, in a mountainous and not very fruitful country. The moſt pleaſant and populous of theſe villages is the caſtle and village Mel, built on a hill near the Piave, and ſurrounded with walls.

3. The country Val di Marino contains ſixteen villages, and has good paſture-grounds. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens. The chief place of this country is Val di Marino, or Rocca di Val di Marino. This place ought not to be

be confounded with a caſtle of the ſame name, lately rebuilt in a ſplendid ſtyle, on an eminence, near the conflux of the Soligo.

4. The county of St. Donato contains, beſides a few villages, the large borough St. Dona di Piave, which carries on a conſiderable commerce.

5. The county Collalto contains the three important caſtles Collalto, St. Salvatore, and St. Lucia, together with their appurtenances. Collalto is an old caſtle on a delightful eminence, on the eaſt bank of the Soligo, which, at no great diſtance, diſcharges itſelf into the Piave; it is provided with drawbridges, and is in a flouriſhing condition. We are farther to notice the church of St. Proſdocimo, built in the 14th century, and a monaſtery ſituated without the walls of the caſtle. The villages

villages are Falze di Piave, Barbiſano, and Sarnaglia.

St. Salvatore, another caſtle, built on a high mountain, with thick walls, has a fine ſteeple, and an old chapel, containing fine paintings and pendulous gardens, kept in order at a very conſiderable expence. Its principal town is Suſegani, the church of which poſſeſſes an altarpiece by Titian.

St. Lucia, a caſtle and large village, with fine buildings, of which the villages Calfoſco and Refrantolo are deſtitute. Ray is an old caſtle, deſtroyed by the Auſtrians in 1415. The monaſtery of the Carmelites, now ſuppreſſed, was built on the ruins of this caſtle.

6. The county St. Polo, between the Piave

Piave and the Monticano, or between the Conegliano and Oderzo, is ſeated in a very pleaſant and fruitful country. The chief place is the caſtle and village St. Polo, near the Monticano.

2. *The Territory of Belluno, or Il Belluneſe*, extends thirty miles in length, twenty-two miles in breadth, and is bounded by the Tyrol and Cadorino on the north, by Friuli on the eaſt, by Conegliano on the ſouth, and by the Feltrino on the weſt. This country produces plenty of corn, wine, and all kinds of fruit; and the fertile paſtures contribute much to the breeding of numerous cattle, which afford butter and cheeſe in great abundance. The principal ſources of this country, however, conſiſt in large woods: the Canſeglio and Cajada are the moſt extenſive, from whence the timber is floated down the Piave into the

the lacunes of Venice. Iron, lead, vitriol, and copper, are likewiſe found in the mountains. Beſide ſix rivulets, which fall into the Piave, there are two lakes in this diſtrict, one of which is called Croce or Lago Lapicino, the other Lago di Alleghe; which laſt was formed, in 1771, in the following manner: the mountain called *Spitz*, in the commune of St. Thomas di Alleghe, ſhaken on a ſudden to its centre, buried under its ruins the ſeven villages ſituated at its foot, with all their inhabitants, filled the bed of the Cordevole with earth, and ſtemmed the current, which, expanding in every direction, ſwept away the village of Alleghe and neighbouring places, forming a lake two Italian miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. Excluſive of the capital, this territory contains 200 ſmall towns, boroughs, villages, and caſtles, the inhabitants of which amount

to

to 40,000. Theſe towns, &c. are again divided into the four following diſtricts.]

1. The diſtrict of the town Belluno, comprehending, in ten great pariſhes, 134 boroughs, &c.

Belluno *(Bellunum)*, commonly called Cividad di Belluno, is an ancient town, three miles in circumference, and ſituated on a hill between the rivers Ardo and Piave; it has a ſuburb called Campedello, and contains fourteen churches, among which the cathedral is built after a model of Sanſovin; farther, three monaſteries, two nunneries, ſeveral hoſpitals, a ſeminary for eccleſiaſtics, a pawn-bank, various good buildings, marble fountains, and a coſtly aquaduct, conducted into the town from the diſtance of a mile. The biſhop of this town ſtands immediately under the archbiſhop of Udine; and the inhabitants, 7,400 in number, carry

on

on a very profitable trade with wood and timber.

2. The chieftainſhip or diſtrict Agordo, is the moſt northern part of the province, and ſeparated from the diſtrict of the town by the Alps; it contains twenty-four villages, among which the ſmall and rich town Agordo deſerves particular notice, on account of its copper-mines, and the ores of lead, ſulphur, and vitriol, which are found in its environs.

3. The chieftainſhip of Zoldo contains three pariſhes and thirty-two villages, and poſſeſſes lead and iron mines, which have hitherto been worked but in a very indifferent manner.

4. The chieftainſhip Rocca di Pietrore, on the frontiers of the biſhopric of Brixen,

is

is a very mountainous country. The capital, la Mocca, is ſituated in a diſtrict almoſt inacceſſible, and ſurrounded with a chain of mountains.

III. *The Territory of Feltre,*

on the foot of the Alps, is for the moſt part, mountainous, and watered by many ſmall rivers and the Piave. It is twenty-eight miles in length and ten in breadth, and produces a ſufficiency of grain, and an abundance of fruit (eſpecially fine nuts), wine, ſilk, black cattle, ſheep, fine wood, and game. The air is wholeſome. This territory contains, excluſively of the capital, 120 villages, twenty pariſhes, and 42,000 inhabitants.

Feltre *(Feltrum)*, an ancient town, in a mountainous county, ſeated on a hill at a ſmall diſtance from which is the high moun-

tain called Tomadego, almoſt perpetually covered with ſnow. The town has broad and well-paved ſtreets, a ſplendid town-houſe, a fine and large market-place with fountains, a cathedral church, the biſhop of which enjoys a yearly income of 4000 ducats, and is immediately under the archbiſhop of Udine; farther, three monaſteries, as many nunneries, a pawn-bank, and ſpacious ſuburbs, which are ſeated in a plain. The number of inhabitants amounts to 5,200, who, previous to the conſtruction of the new road of Balſagnana, were by far more opulent than they are at preſent. Among the other ſmall towns we ſhall mention only Rochetta, St. Vittore, Chiuſa, not far from the Piave; Primiero and Ciſmone on the Brenta.

IV. *The Territory of Ceneda.*

Ceneda *(Ceneta, Acedum, Acedes)*, an epiſcopal

epiſcopal town, between Serravalle and Conegliano, at the foot of the mountains, and on the river Mæſulus. The water of this river hardens iron. Ceneda is the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop of the archbiſhop of Udine, and has, beſide various earthen and woollen manufactures, ſix paper-mills, one of which makes a kind of paper ſimilar to that made in Holland. The cathedral has been lately rebuilt, and excels the other churches in point of architecture. Eaſt of the town, on an eminence, ſtands

The caſtle St. Martino.

Tarſo is a large and populous village.

8. *The Province or Territory of Friuli, or Patria del Friuli, or Forum Julium*; extends from the mouth of the Tagliamento to Pontieba, on the frontiers of Carinthia,

and from the Livenza to the Liſonzo, namely, fifty-five miles in length and ſixty-five in breadth, and about 263 in circumference. The Friuli is bounded by the Tyrol and Carinthia on the north, by Carniola and Gradiſca on the eaſt, by the Adriatic Sea on the ſouth, and by the Marca Treviſana on the weſt. The ſoil is partly flat, and partly mountainous, and its hilly part, ſituated towards Germany, is the moſt ſterile and uninhabited: for the mountains Montaſio and Chiarima, at the moſt northern end of the province, form a part of the Julian Alps, which ſeparate Italy from Germany; but the mountain Mariana, which parts it from Carinthia, is a part of the Noric Alps; and on the other ſide, this country is alſo covered by another ridge of mountains. The roads and paſſes which conduct through theſe terrific mountains to Germany are, in part, ſo very narrow, that it

is

is extremely dangerous to travel on them, either on foot or horſeback; and only the paſſes Chiuſa di Venzone, Tolmino, and Lubiana, can be paſſed by waggons and artillery. The flat part of the Friuli is very fertile; and the country produces, in general, a quantity of timber and fire wood, game, all kinds of grain, fruit, particularly good wine, among which is the famous piccoli. The breeding of cattle is very flouriſhing, and the culture of ſilk ſo very extenſive, that it produces yearly 1000 *cwt.* of ſilk, which is deemed ſome of the fineſt in Italy. The principal rivers are, the Tagliamento, which runs through the middle of the country, the Meduna, Cellina, Stella, Torre, and the Natiſone. The inhabitants, called *Furlani*, ſpeak a dialect much reſembling that of the ancient French language, widely differing from either the Italian or German idiom: they are conſidered as the

moſt hot-headed, indolent, and wildeſt inhabitants of Italy. The whole province, which is divided into the dioceſes of Udine and Concordia, contained in the year 1581 no more than 196,510 inhabitants; but in 1755 their number amounted to 342,158; and in 1795, to 365,512, who live in four cities, twenty ſmall towns and boroughs, and in 600 villages. This country was a duchy in the time of the Longobards; in the tenth century it devolved to the patriarch of Aquileja; and from 1420 to 1445, it came under the dominion of the Venetians, partly by force of arms, and partly by compulſory treaties, and at laſt by voluntary ſubmiſſion; in the ſixteenth century, part of it was ſeized upon by the Houſe of Auſtria. We ſhall notice the following places only:

Udine or Udene *(Utinum)*, is the capital of the Friuli, ſituated in a plain on the canal

la

la Roja, nineteen miles diſtant from the ſea, is five miles in circumference, and the ſee of a biſhop. This town has acquired great celebrity from the ſix years' war between Auſtria and France, which was terminated by a treaty of peace negociated here, ſigned at Campo Formido or Formio, a caſtle ſituated on a pleaſant hill, near the town Udine. Udine is well built, and is a trading place, containing a cathedral, twelve parochial churches, ſix monaſteries, a ſeminary for miſſionaries, a congregation of Philippine lay-brothers, twelve nunneries, and a conſervatory or finging ſchool. The number of the inhabitants does not exceed 16,100.

Porto Gruaro *(Portus Gruari)*, a town on the Lemene, which river becomes navigable here from receiving the Reg-

hena, and remains ſo as far as Venice. On this river the produce of the country, as well as the merchandiſe imported from Germany, are conveyed farther into the country, for the expedition of which a German commercial-houſe is eſtabliſhed here. The air is very unwholeſome, owing to the neighbouring lacunes of Caorle. The biſhop of Concordia reſides in this place, which contains, beſides ſome good private buildings, three pariſh-churches, one monaſtery, and a ſeminary for prieſts.

Concordia, about five miles from Porto Gruaro, on the river Lemene, is a town*, with a cathedral church, from which a biſhopric derives its name.

* This town was very conſiderable in former times; but the ſoldiers under Attila did ſo much miſchief there, that the inhabitants have hitherto been incapable of repairing the loſs. *T.*

Pordemoni

Pordenone *(Portus Naonis)*, a ſmall town on the navigable river Noncello, which falls into the Livenza. It has a good trade, a moſt fertile ſoil, and plenty of excellent fiſh.

Sacile (formerly *Sacilum)*, a town, the diſtrict belonging to which, together with the ſixteen adjacent villages, produce excellent wine. It is ſeated on the Livenza, is well-peopled, and contains ſeveral good buildings, churches, and one monaſtery inhabited by capuchins.

Caneva, north, above Sacile, is a neat borough, with a caſtle built on a hill; is the capital of a diſtrict, which contains three villages famous for their excellent wines.

Chiuſa di Venzone, ſituated in the diſtrict della Chiuſa, is the chief place, and a frontier

frontier fortreſs of conſiderable moment. At no great diſtance, on the confines of Carinthia, lies

Pontieba, on the river Fella, which divides this place into two parts, connected with each other by a bridge. In the centre of this bridge, the Venetian arms were hitherto placed on one ſide, and the Imperial arms on the other; and the place itſelf was, on the right bank, called Venetian Pontieba, and on the left Imperial Pontieba.

Venzone, a borough ſurrounded by very high mountains, on the rivulet Vanconeſca. Its diſtrict contains four villages and 3,000 ſouls.

Gemona, on the road to Germany, is an old but opulent borough, where all merchandiſe coming from Germany are detained

tained and ſearched by officers of the cuſtoms; its diſtrict contains two villages, and 2000 inhabitants.

Fagagna, a large borough, and the capital of a diſtrict, containing ſixteen villages, and 5,400 ſouls.

Aviano, at the foot of Mount Cavallo, is an old caſtle, and the chief place of a diſtrict containing ſeventeen villages, and 6,000 inhabitants.

Madnua is a borough, the capital of a diſtrict of twenty-four villages, and has 6,000 inhabitants. It is ſituated on the right bank of the Madnua, which falls into the Livenza, at no great diſtance from this place.

The territory of Monfalcono has been, hitherto,

hitherto, almoſt entirely ſurrounded by Auſtrian poſſeſſions, and is ſituated on the Adriatic Sea. Its circumference is twenty-five miles. The ſoil, which is watered by the Liſonzo and the Timavo, is partly mountainous and partly flat, and produces plenty of corn and excellent wine. It fell in 1420 under the power of Venice, and contains twenty villages, and 4,600 inhabitants, We ſhall mention the following places.

Monfalcone, two miles from the ſea, is a market borough, containing 1,200 ſouls; and on the hill contiguous to it ſtands a fort or caſtle, called

La Rocca. Oppoſite the mouth of the Timavo, and in the middle of the ſea, lies the iſland Belforte, which belongs to this diſtrict.

Seſte,

Seſte, a large borough, containing an abbey, founded in 762, now converted into a commandery. Its juriſdiction extended formerly over twenty-four villages, and 4,300 inhabitants.

Moggia, a commandery which originated from an abbey.

Sumaga, not far from Porto Gruaro, with three villages, and 680 ſouls.

Cordovato, on the river Lemene, is a caſtle, the juriſdiction of which extends over Meduno and twenty-two villages, which contain 6,900 inhabitants; it has likewiſe an epiſcopal palace, and a monaſtery inhabited by Dominicans.

Porzia, near Sacile, a caſtle with a village, and Brugnera, a caſtle on the Livenza,

venza, are under one juriſdiction, together with twenty-one villages; the whole containing 7,180 inhabitants.

Prata, between the Livenza and the Noncello, is a caſtle comprehending thirty-two villages, and 6,000 ſouls.

Polcenigo, near the ſource of the Livenza, is a caſtle with eight villages, and 3,212 inhabitants, whoſe fiſhery produces a great number of good trout and lamprey; they likewiſe manufacture the greateſt quantity of ſilk in the whole country of Friuli.

Spilimbergo, on the Tagliamento, is a caſtle, with a populous village, to which are annexed twenty-one other villages, and 7,000 ſouls.

The fiefs of the Savorgnani della Scaglione

lione family, contain three caſtles, with thirty-nine villages, and 19,000 inhabitants.

Oſopo, an old caſtle, well fortified by nature, is one mile in compaſs, and eighty feet high, and has a very large platform or ſquare.

Tercento, on the Torre, near the road to Germany, is a caſtle, which, in common with that of Porpetto, exerciſes its juriſdiction over eighteen villages, inhabited by 4,000 ſouls.

Cuccagna, Zucco, and Partiſtagno, are three old caſtles, with twenty-five villages, and 4,100 inhabitants.

Codropio, on the Stella, and road to Germany, is a village, having in its vicinity the pleaſant country-ſeat and palace Paſſeriano,

no, which was the reſidence of General Buonaparte, during the negociations at Udine.

Latiſana, three miles from the lacunes Caorle and Marano, on the Tagliamento, is a very populous village, carrying on a very extenſive trade with timber; its diſtrict contains twelve very fertile villages, with 3,400 ſouls.

Triceſimo, ten miles north of Udine, and on the road to Germany. Its juriſdiction extends over thirty-four villages, and 3,000 inhabitants.

Sedegliano, a caſtle, with a borough, five villages, and 1,000 ſouls.

Caſtel Nuovo, on the Tagliamento, a caſtle, with four villages, and 900 inhabitants.

Belgrado,

Belgrado, on the Tagliamento, a caſtle with fifteen villages, and 2,100 ſouls.

St. Daniel, between the Tagliamento, and the rivulet Corno, is an opulent village, ſituated on an eminence, and famous for its extenſive corn trade.

St. Vito, in a pleaſant plain on the river Reghena, is a great, populous, and well-built borough, poſſeſſing a magnificent church.

Cividal (Cividale, Cividal del Friuli, formerly *Forum Julii*, and afterwards *Civitas Auſtriæ*, Cividal de Auſtria), ſituated at the foot of the mountains, and on the Natiſone, is the ſecond capital of this province. Acroſs the river juſt mentioned, which ariſes near the town, a bridge is conſtructed of two arches, 220 feet in length, and ſe-

venty-five high. The town is well built, and contains a collegiate church with a chapter, three monaſteries, two nunneries, and 4,000 inhabitants.

Palma or Palma Nuova, on the Natiſone, is a conſiderable fortreſs, built by the Venetians ſince the 7th of October, 1593, with nine baſtions, 100 feet diſtance from each other, and a ditch, thirty paces in breadth, and twelve feet deep; it has three gates, nine ſpacious ſquares 600 paces in diameter, and contains ſeveral ſtreets, which diverge in a ſtraight line from the centre of the fortreſs, and terminate in a fortified tower. The number of the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, amounts to 2,000.

Marano, on the banks of the gulph, in a marſhy creek called Laguna di Marano,

is

ſs a fortreſs which the Venetians acquired, 1420, together with the Friuli. It contains ſeveral churches and 1,000 ſouls, beſides the garriſon.

Aquileja was formerly one of the greateſt and moſt populous towns of Italy, but at preſent it is in ſo decayed a ſtate, that it contains ſcarcely 400 inhabitants. It is ſeated in a marſhy and unwholeſome country, and poſſeſſes but a few inſulated houſes.

The territory of Cadore or Il Cadorino, on the confines of the Tyrol, is in general mountainous and ſterile, but it abounds in foreſts and iron mines, which form the principal trade of the inhabitants, whoſe number is computed at 22,000. This country is ſeventy-five miles in circumference, and carries on a conſiderable trade

with timber, which is conveyed to Venice on the river Piave.

Pieveve di Cadore, on the Piave, is a great and populous village, and the capital of the district. Here was born in 1477 the famous painter Titian Vecellio. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in iron and timber.

The territory of Carnia, in the Julian Alps, is twenty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth, the chief commodity of which is likewise timber and wood, which is conveyed to Venice on the Tagliamento. Its territory contains four *quarters* or districts, 163 villages, and 28,000 inhabitants.

The quarter Tolmezzo, which is separated from the others by the hill Mariana, contains the

the town of Tolmezzo, on the Tagliamento, with a caſtle; in its vicinity is a celebrated linen manufactory, that produced in 1782 40,000 pieces of printed linen, which is exported to Egypt, America, &c.

The quarter or diſtrict of St. Pietro, on the hills St. Croce and Ludino, has its capital Zuglo or Giulio (formerly *Vallis Julia*), ſituated on the little river Pontaiba. This ſmall town is ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Julium Carnicum*, and has a collegiate church with eight canons. The other two quarters are called

Di Grotto, and

Di Sochieve or Sochin.

9. *Iſtria, or Il Iſtria.*

The province of Iſtria (*Hiſtria*) is a

 pleaſant

pleaſant peninſula, ſeparated from the Friuli by the mountain Carſo, and ſituated between the bay of Trieſt, and the Quarnercum; it is 200 miles in circumference. In former times this province belonged to Illyria, but was conquered by the Romans between the firſt and ſecond Punic war, and afterwards annexed to Italy. In the middle age, this country appertained to the patriarch of Aquileja, who, in the 11th century, was inveſted with the marggraviate, by the emperor Henry IV. As early as 1190, the major part of this territory, ſituated on the ſea, fell under the dominion of Venice, who reduced the remainder in 1420, by force of arms, but were afterwards compelled to cede a ſmall portion of it, with the town of Trieſt and Padua, to the houſe of Auſtria. Venetian Iſtria is divided into four biſhoprics and eighteen diſtricts or territories, contains ſix large and twelve

twelve ſmall towns and boroughs, 200 villages, and 100,000 inhabitants, whoſe chief occupation conſiſts in agriculture, the culture of wine and oil, the rearing of bees, the manufacturing of ſilk, leather, tallow, ſalt, and in fiſhing. Though there are but few corn-fields, yet the quality of the grain is ſo good, that on this account the barley is exported as far as Hamburgh. Of the excellent oil of Iſtria, which fully equals that of Cordova, and Venaffro, 20,000 barrels, together with the greater part of its Muſcadine wine, are yearly exported to Venice only, but the wine of Ribolla is generally exported to Germany. The Iſtrian ſalt is preferred to that of the iſles of the Levant for the ſalting of fiſh. The tunney-fiſh and anchovies' fiſhery are very profitable; but there is often a want of ſalt, ſo that many thouſands of fiſh are left to putrify, whence peſtilential effluvia ariſe.

The quarries of marble and ſtone, particularly near Brioni, form likewiſe important branches of commerce; and near Sevignano porcelain-clay and alum are found. But the chief riches of this country conſiſt in the enormous foreſts, which occupy the greateſt part of the ſurface of the country. The foreſts of Cavalier, Montona and St. Lorenzo are the moſt extenſive, and contain fifty-eight miles in circumference. They produce not only an abundance of fire-wood, and timber for ſhip-building, but likewiſe plenty of game. The four principal rivers are the Timavo, near St. Zuanne di Duino, the Formione or Riſano, near Capo d'Iſtria, the Quieto, in the vicinity of Citta Nuova, and the Arta, below Albona.

The diſtrict of Capo d'Iſtria, contains one city, ſeveral caſtles, and forty-two villages and boroughs, whoſe inhabitants pre-

pare

pare yearly 300 barrels of oil, 2,800 caſks of wine, and upwards of 70,000 buſhels of ſalt, and various kinds of ſpirituous liquors. On the banks of the river Riſano ſtand upwards of twenty corn-mills and tobacco-manufactories. In this diſtrict we ſhall mention

Capo d'Iſtria (by the Romans *Aegida*, and afterwards *Juſtinopolis*), the opulent capital of Iſtria; it is ſituated on an oval rock, in the midſt of the ſea, at half a mile's diſtance from the continent, with which it is connected by means of a ſtone bridge. The town is two miles in circumference, and has a cathedral church, built in this century, thirty other churches, two nunneries, ſix monaſteries, ſome other rich pious inſtitutions, two hoſpitals, and only one pawn-bank, where money is advanced

vanced on pledges. The town is provided with ſpring water, conveyed thither by means of aquaducts, which paſs under the ſalt-works. This country is alſo very rich in oil.

2. *The Diſtrict of Muggia,*

north of Capo d'Iſtria, contains an iſthmus, which produces good Ribolla wine, and much ſalt.

Muggia Nuova, a fine and populous borough, with a harbour for barges. It contains a cathedral, five monaſteries, one hoſpital; and a free fair is yearly held here in November.

Muggia Vecchia (formerly *Monticula)* is ſituated two miles from the firſt, on a high mountain.

Iſola,

Iſola, ſouth of Capo d'Iſtria, is a town ſituated on an iſthmus that runs far into the ſea, and produces alſo Ribolla wine.

3. *The Diſtrict Pirano* is as fertile as the former places, and furniſhes the greateſt quantity of ſalt.

Pirano, a ſmall, populous, and rich town, ſituated partly on an eminence, and partly on an iſthmus ſomewhat extending into the ſea. This town, together with thoſe of Muggia and Capo d'Iſtria, have hitherto monopolized the ſalt trade. Their inhabitants are good ſeamen.

Punta di Salbor or Salvore, ſouth of Pirano, is celebrated on account of the defeat of the Imperial fleet, commanded by Otho, ſon of Frederic I. who in that war was taken priſoner by the Venetians.

4. *The*

4. *The District Umago*

is in general flat. Its air is unwholesome, and the forests are very extensive.

Umago is a place with a small population, and situated on an isthmus.

5. *The District Citta Nuova*

extends from the banks of the Quieto, over the villages Verbeneggio, Torre, and the forests Cavalier, Perer, and Monte.

Citta Nuova is situated on an isthmus at the mouth of the Quieto, which forms here a very deep harbour for ships of the largest size; it is a very ancient and decayed town, containing, on account of its unwholesome position, but few inhabitants; it is supposed to have been built on the ruins of the old town *Aemonia* or *Oemonia*, and is at present inhabited

habited by fiſhermen only, having a biſhop, a cathedral, and three other churches.

6. The Diſtrict Parenzo

has a fertile ſoil, but only 4000 inhabitants, who live in eight villages, and are incapable of procuring ſufficient hands for the cultivation of the ſoil.

Parenzo (formerly *Parentium*) is a well-built town, ſituated on a rock, and has a harbour for large ſhips; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has a fine cathedral, and was chiefly peopled by families who emigrated from Candia after its capture by the Turks.

Orſera, five miles from Parenzo, is an old caſtle, ſituated on a hill: it has a fine harbour, which affords a commodious ſhelter in tempeſtuous weather. Orſera is well peopled, and the uſual reſidence of the biſhop of Parenzo.

7. The

7. *The Diſtrict of St. Lorenzo,*
has a fruitful but badly cultivated ſoil, and in ſome places there is a want of water.

St. Lorenzo lies in the middle of the fields which are ſituated between the canal Lemme and the river Quieto.

St. Michele di Lemme was formerly an abbey and a convent of the Camalduan monks, and is at preſent an earldom.

8. *The Diſtrict of Rovigno*
has the moſt beautiful quarries, and produces great quantities of oil and wine.

Rovigno, a beautiful and populous town, ſituated on a rock, extending into the ſea, with two good harbours for the largeſt ſhips, and 17,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly

chiefly occupied in fiſhing, and the building of ſmall veſſels, called *Trabaccoli*.

9. *The County or Earldom Pola*

is ſituated thirty-one miles ſouth of Rovigno, and contains 135,632 Venetian *campi*, or acres, the ſoil of which is partly even and partly hilly. It poſſeſſes a great number of olive-trees and foreſts, which latter yield a great quantity of game. This earldom has ſeventy-two villages, moſt of which are uninhabited.

Pola (formerly *Pietas Julia*) is an ancient town, celebrated partly on account of its pleaſant ſituation, which is on a hill in the vicinity of a large harbour, and partly on account of its antiquity. The harbour, or rather bay, twelve miles in circumference, is formed and protected by a chain of very pleaſant hills; the entrance

trance, however, is rather too narrow for large veſſels. The town is ſurrounded with walls, has four gates, and a caſtle, which is ſituated towards the ſea, on an eminence, almoſt in the middle of the town. It poſſeſſes many antiquities, namely, an amphitheatre, 366 feet long, 292 broad, and ſeventy-two feet high, with 144 arches, ranged in two lines; farther, nearly in the centre of the town, are the ruins of two temples, one of which was built in honour of L. Sergius Lepidus, by his conſort Salvia Poſtuma, and the other by the town of Pola, in honour of the city of Rome and of Auguſtus. We are farther to notice the cathedral church of the biſhop of Pola (who is a ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Udine), built upon the ruins of a heathen temple; a Greek church, and three convents. The town is inhabited by 7,000 inhabitants, whoſe principal branch of trade conſiſts in the

the fiſhery of tunney-fiſh, carried on between the rocks near Pola. During the fiſhing-time, two men are continually on the watch near the entrance of the harbour, in order to obſerve the tract or paſſage of the tunney-fiſh, and after great numbers of them have entered the harbour, the entrance is immediately ſhut up with nets, and the fiſh are caught with eaſe.

I Brioni are iſlands or cliffs, weſt of Pola, producing the fineſt marble.

Faſana, a ſmall place, with a bay, where great quantities of fiſh are caught, with which the inhabitants carry on a tolerable trade.

Momorana, an old caſtle, eaſt of Pola, in the vicinity of the foreſt Cauran, and has two harbours.

10. *The Diſtrict Dignano*

is very fruitful, but has not ſufficient freſh water. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 4,600, who poſſeſs an abundance of corn, wine, wood, game, fiſh, nut-galls, marble, ſtones, mortar, and gum.

Dignano, three miles from the ſea, is a conſiderable borough, ſeated on a hill, with a collegiate and ſeveral other churches, and two monaſteries. The collegiate church contains fine paintings by Veroneſe, Palma, and Tintoretto.

11. *Valle*,

an open borough, with a caſtle. It poſſeſſes a painting by Tintoretto in one of its churches, and is the chief place of the diſtrict.

12. *The*

12. *The Diſtrict of Albona*
is mountainous, and full of ſtones.

Albona, an open place, but well peopled, has a caſtle ſituated on an iſthmus, formed by the canal of Arſa and the Gulph of Quarnero, connecting the two parts of the diſtrict with each other; it has likewiſe two collegiate churches.

Fianona, a borough or rather caſtle, ſurrounded with walls, and is four miles from Albona, and one from the ſea; it has a harbour, and a ſpring at the foot of the Monte Maggiore, which ſets in motion twenty-two mills before it reaches the plain.

13. *The Diſtrict of Montona*
extends from the river Quieto to the Auſtrian county Piſino, comprehending the enormous foreſts belonging to the ſtates of

Venice. The woods afford quantities of timber, which is floated down the Quieto to the Adriatic Sea. This borough lies, as it were, in the centre of Iſtri a.

14. *The Diſtrict of Griſignona,*
with the chief place of the ſame name, is ſituated north of the Quieto, and is well peopled.

15. *The Diſtrict of Portole,*
between an arm of the Dragogna and the Quieto, has a caſtle of the ſame name.

16. *The Diſtrict of Bugie,*
with the caſtle of the ſame name, is ſituated between the Dragogna and the Quieto.

17. *The Diſtrict of Raſpo,*
with twenty villages, is moſtly mountainous. In theſe mountains riſes the river Quieto.

The

The chief place is Pinquente, a borough, with a caſtle, ſituated on a hill; it carries on a briſk trade with corn, wine, oil, &c.

Pietra, Peloſa, and Raziza, two miles from Pinquente, are boroughs, with caſtles.

18. *The Feudal Diſtricts of St. Vincenti*, with the village of the ſame name. Barbana, with a village of the ſame appellation, on the river Arſa, having two caſtles, and another village belonging to it. Viſina, with the village Viſina, ſituated in an even and fruitful country. Piemonte, with the village Caſtagna, near the river Quieto; and laſtly, the manor of Momiano, between the rivers Dragogna and Quieto.

10. *The Territory Dalmatia* is partly ſituated on the continent, and conſiſts partly of iſlands. About the cloſe of the tenth century, it came gradually under

the dominion of the Venetians, after they had cleared the Adriatic of pirates, with whom it was infeſted. That part of this province which the late Republic of Venice poſſeſſed under the name of Dalmatia, conſiſted of the iſlands Cherſo and Oſero, Veglia, Arbe, Pago, Brazza, Leſina, and Curzola; and on the continent, the counties of Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalatro, Nona, and the diſtricts of Novegradi, Cliſſa, Knin, Scing, Caſtell Nuovo, Macarſca, Almiſſa, Imoſchi, Cattaro, and Budua.

This territory is bounded on the north and ſouth by Croatia and Boſnia; on the eaſt and weſt by the Adriatic and the river Morazza or Bojana; and is watered by the rivers Kerka, Cetina, and Narenta.

The coaſt is replete with harbours, and the navigation is very ſafe on the canals formed by the various iſlands, the Gulph del Quarnero excepted, which in ſtormy weather proves very dangerous and fatal to the ſhipping. The ſoil is rather unproductive of corn, and upon the whole badly cultivated; but there are enormous foreſts, and many large paſture-grounds, very favourable for the breeding of cattle. Here is alſo plenty of wine, oil, and fruit, a ſmall quantity of ſilk, but much wool; and the coaſts, as well as the harbours, afford an abundance of delicious fiſh. The inhabitants, 250,000 in number, are a ſpirited and martial people; they ſpeak the Sclavonian language, and are loyal towards every government that treats them with mildneſs, reſpects their nobles, and ſupplies them with the neceſſaries of life. The inhabitants, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Morlachs*, live in the fertile vales of Chotar, near the ſea, along the

rivers Kerka, Cetina, and Narenta, and between the mountains, in the ſouth of Dalmatia, and in the plains of Scogra and Knin; but in the caverns, and the woods of the rocky mountains, live the rapacious *Haiducks*, four of whom will attack and overcome fifteen to twenty travellers. The Morlachs, who are alſo known by the name of Uhlans, are good-natured and hoſpitable, yet extremely vindictive when offended. The men abhor agriculture, and occupy themſelves merely with their flocks, and with pottery, or enliſt in the armies. The women make various kinds of embroidery, knit, weave, &c. They alſo perform the labour in the field, and other painful work.

The continent of Dalmatia, together with the iſles belonging to it, were divided into ſix counties, three diſtricts, and one maritime province.

1. *The*

The county of Zara or Kotar, contains 30,000 ſouls, who inhabit the continent and the adjacent iſles. The greateſt number, however, reſide in the iſles, the inhabitants of which are computed at 20,000 ſouls.

Zara, formerly *Jadera*, and in the middle age *Diadora*, is the capital of Venetian Dalmatia. It is ſituated on an iſthmus, formed by the iſles Vogliono or Ugliano, and Paſman, and is ſeparated eaſtward from the continent by a ditch or rivulet, cut out of the rock, but connected again with it by means of a drawbridge, and has to the northward a fine, ſpacious, and ſafe harbour. Zara being a fortreſs, it poſſeſſes an arſenal, magazines, and a conſtant garriſon. Its beſt edifices conſiſt of the gate towards the continent, the lodge in the Lord's Square, the guard-houſe, the barracks near St. Michael, the cathedral

cathedral of the archbiſhop of Zara, with excellent paintings, the churches of St. Simon and Griſogono, of St. Catharine, with good paintings, and the churches of Sts. Dominico, Demetri, and Antony; farther, three monaſteries, and five nunneries, two ſeminaries, a military hoſpital, two other hoſpitals, and a public inſtitution for advancing money on pledges. The inhabitants, amounting to 7,000, carry on a conſiderable trade. The iſlands ſituated in the Quarnero or Quarnaro, and belonging to this territory, are

Ulbo and Selve. The inhabitants of theſe iſles maintain themſelves by the breeding of cattle and navigation.

Melada or Zapuntella, with three villages. It poſſeſſes petrifactions, in white ſtones, reſembling marble.

Uglian

Uglian or Vogliano, with the chief place Cale, is extremely fertile, but often troubled with ſnails and other inſects.

Paſman is eighteen miles in length, and three in breadth, comprehending ſeven villages. It has a convent, ſituated in the centre of the iſle; the village Teon has likewiſe a monaſtery ſituated on its eaſtern point, in the vicinity of a rock. The inhabitants have wine and oil in great abundance.

Vergada is a ſmall iſland, ſituated twenty-five miles eaſt of Zara, containing a palace, ſurrounded with walls, and thirty-two houſes.

The iſle Groſſa, thirty miles in length, four in breadth, and ſixty in circumference, comprehends thirteen villages, of which Sale is the capital, ſituated on the Lake of Conna,

Conna, which abounds in fiſh. The inhabitants carry on a good trade with ſalt-fiſh.

The iſland Rava, ſituated between the coaſts of Seman and Giſo, is very fruitful, and contains a populous village. Between Ugliano and Groſſa lies the iſland Eſo, conſiſting of the two villages of Eaſt and Weſt Eſo. We notice farther the uninhabited iſle Zut, which a canal ſeparates from

The iſle Coronata. Coronata is fifty miles in circumference, and comprehends only one village, inhabited by ſhepherds. On the continent, or what in the language of the country is called the Kotar, we obſerve

Biograd, or *Alba Maritima*, falſely called *Zara Vecchia*, or Old Zara; it was formerly a con-

a conſiderable town, and the reſidence of the kings of Croatia, but is at preſent very much decayed, and thinly inhabited, notwithſtanding the ſpacious and ſafe harbour of

Urana, Auran, Brana, or *Laurana*, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, which is twelve miles in circumference. This lake, into which the Sanocovich and other rivers diſcharge themſelves, contains quantities of eels. Uran has a pariſh church, is inhabited by Morlachs, and at a mile's diſtance there is a decayed caſtle.

Coſlovaz, a poor village in the vicinity of woods, which produce conſiderable harveſts of manna, with which the Morlachs in general feed their pigs and turkeys.

Oſtrovizza, formerly an impregnable fortreſs,

fortreſs, is at preſent an inſignificant place, in the vicinity of a wood, which produces, in the ſpring and autumn, a great quantity of muſhrooms, fully equal to thoſe of Carrara. Here are alſo numbers of aſh-trees, and many vipers.

Great and Little Oſtrovazzo, on the river Zerimagna; the former is an open place, but the latter has walls. Laſtly, the county of Zara, containing 182 other villages; ſeveral iſles included.

The county of Nona is from eaſt to weſt twenty miles in length, from ſouth to north ten in breadth, and its ſoil is very fertile. It comprehends one town and twenty-two villages, and is ſurrounded by the ſea, which ſeparates it from the iſle of Pago and the county of Zara.

Nona

Nona (formerly *Aenona)* has a biſhop, who is the ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Spalatro. This town is ſituated in a ſmall bay, and is connected with the continent by means of two bridges. It contains beſides the cathedral four other churches, and the harbour is at preſent a diſagreeable marſh. The inhabitants have lately commenced to cultivate tobacco.

The Territory of Novegrade contains Novegrade, a fortreſs, ſeated on a hill, at the foot of which there is a village with 100 houſes. Pridrage, a village with ten houſes. Baldage, a village with ſeventy houſes.

The country Knin is bounded by Zara, Turkey, Sing, and Sebenico; it is thirty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, thirty-two miles from ſouth to north, and

is

is partly a mountainous, and partly a flat country, containing 16,000 ſouls, with an abundance of corn and wood.

Knin, a ſmall but important frontier town (formerly called *Tnina*, *Tnena*, *Tininum*), ſituated on the Kerka and Butmiſchiza. Derniſc is a ſmall and neat place, with a little caſtle and a tower, ſituated on the Cicola, which falls into the Kerka, ſome miles above Sebenico. Verlica, a ſmall fortreſs on the top of a ſteep and almoſt inacceſſible rock, in the vicinity of which riſes the Cetina, which contains excellent trout: ſeventy-ſeven other places belong to this country.

The county Sebenico is the moſt conſiderable in Dalmatia, ſince, beſides the ſeventy iſlands belonging to it, it extends thirty miles along the coaſt, and twenty up the

the country. It is watered by the Kerka, which forms two lakes before it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. In this country wine and oil are in abundance.

Sebenico is ſituated on the declivity of a ſtony hill, and near the lake of Kerka; it is an ancient, well-built and populous town, fortified by a caſtle, and has a very good harbour, which is protected by the fort of Niccolo. It has three pariſhes, three monaſteries, two nunneries, a ſplendid cathedral, and a ſuffragan biſhop of the archbiſhop of Spalatro, and 6,800 inhabitants, who, every chriſtmas, elect a king of Sebenico, whoſe reign laſts no longer than a fortnight.

Scardona was formerly the moſt celebrated town of ancient Liburnia, and is, at preſent, almoſt in ruins; but it begins to regain a more flouriſhing condition, on ac-

count of ſeveral merchants of Boſnia and Servia having ſettled there. It is ſituated on the river Kerka, and the lake Scardona. Here is a conſiderable fiſhery of tunny-fiſh; and this town is alſo the ſee of a biſhop.

Sloſella, north-weſt of Sebenico, is a village, ſeated in a vale of the ſame name, and is, on the landſide, provided with a ſtrong wall; its inhabitants are a bold and ſpirited people; and aſh-trees, good maſtich, tunny-fiſh, mackarels, anchovies, &c. are very abundant here. St. Stephano is a ſmall iſle, with a monaſtery. On the coaſt are found a great many Roman bricks, urns, &c. Three miles from this place, the iſle

Morter lies in a moſt pleaſant ſituation. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Colentum* of Pliny.

It

It is thirteen miles in circumference, and is moſtly inhabited by pirates, who, from a love of idleneſs, ſuffer their fruitful ſoil to remain uncultivated. The few farmers cultivate but a ſmall quantity of wine, becauſe they muſt pay a duty on it, but the produce of olives is conſiderable. Near the ſtraits is a well-built village, inhabited by merchants, and the weſt ſide is inhabited by the Bettignans, who are chiefly employed in gathering, dreſſing, ſpinning, and weaving broom-heath for linen, &c. Above the ſtraits, on the landſide, ſtands the miſerable walled village Tribouhug or Trebocconi; and at a mile from it, the village Vodizze, the chief produce of which conſiſts in the *maraſkers*, a ſort of ſour cherries, uſed in the diſtilleries of brandy, at Sebenico and Zara. The moſt populous and conſiderable iſlands of this county are,

Parvich, with a fruitful ſoil, which produces wine and oil; the ſame may be ſaid of Zlarin and Zuri, which latter was known to Pliny under the name of *Surium*. Theſe two laſt iſles, together with fifty other ſmall iſlands, go in general by the name of the Culadufian iſles. The inhabitants are ſkilful fiſhermen, and well verſed in the cultivation of wine and oil. Sixty-four other villages belong likewiſe to this county.

The county of *Trau*, eaſt of the former, is twenty-two miles in length, twenty-ſeven in breadth, and, on the continent, 100 miles in circumference. The iſle of Zirona, together with ſome other ſmall ones, and the half of Bua, belongs to this earldom. In the tract of land ſituated on this ſide of the mountains, the ſoil produces corn, wine, figs, almonds,

almonds, and oil; but the other ſide of the mountains affords neither wine nor oil. The breeding of cattle, however, is ſo very conſiderable, that 400,000 pounds of cheeſe and 10,000 pounds of wool are yearly produced in this diſtrict, and the iſles belonging to it; and about 50,000 caſks of wine, 13,000 caſks of excellent oil; 300,000 pounds of figs, and almoſt the ſame quantity of almonds are gained yearly. The population conſiſts of 24,000 inhabitants, who are, in general, very induſtrious.

Trau, in the Sclavonian language *Tragur*, or *Trogbir*, in Latin *Tragurium*, is a town containing 4,800 inhabitants, who have a biſhop. It was formerly connected with the continent by a narrow iſthmus, and lies at preſent in a ſmall iſle, which is ſeparated from the land by a ditch, over

which a bridge is conſtructed. This iſland is likewiſe ſeparated from the iſle of Bua by a canal, 350 feet in breadth, over which a brick dam, and two ſtone bridges are built, with a drawbridge in the middle, for the paſſage of ſmall veſſels. This canal is conſtantly crouded with barges, as it ſhelters them againſt the tempeſtuous ſea. The iſle Bua is ten miles long, twenty-one in circumference, has a good port, and a ſource of aſphalt; it is alſo well peopled, on account of its fertile ſoil, which abounds in wine, oil, fruit, &c. Nine miles from hence lies *Old Trau*, an inſignificant village, in the vicinity of the harbours of Cavol and Seo; and near the ſea-port Mandolo ſtands the village Viniſchie, where formerly aſphalt was found. On the road from this place to Trau is the village Boſſiglina, an epiſcopal fief, the indolent and poor inhabitants of which prefer making

making an unwholeſome bread from roaſted roots, to the ſowing of grain. The village Seghetto produces great quantities of corn and oil. To this county forty-two other villages are annexed.

The county of Spalatro is bounded by the territory of Cliſſa or Sign, the province of Poglizza, the bay and the town of Trau. It contains the cape of Marian, the rivers Salona (formerly *Hyader*), Xernouniza or Xernoviſſa, both of which fall into the ſea.

Spalatro, a fortified town, ſituated near the ſea, and built in the form of a ſemicircle, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a ſpacious and deep harbour, which does not afford the ſhipping a ſufficient ſhelter againſt ſtorms. Among the moſt remarkable objects in this town may be ranked the cathedral church, which was formerly a ſmall

temple belonging to the palace of Diocleſian, another ſmall temple called St. John Baptiſt, and the remains of Diocleſian's palace, together with other Roman antiquities. Here are alſo three monaſteries and three nunneries, a ſeminary, and 1,400 inhabitants, who carry on a briſk trade, their town being the ſtaple place for all the caravans coming from Turkey, which unload the merchandiſe deſtined for Venice, in the Lazaretto of this place. The harbour of Spalatro is much frequented by foreign veſſels, which export from hence the products of Boſnia, ſuch as iron, copper, orpiment, wax, ſilk, cotton, corn, &c. The forts Griffe and Botticelle are ſituated near the town; the latter is ſeated on a rock in the ſea. In the neighbourhood of the town are many ſprings of warm ſulphureous water. On the right banks of the river, ſtand well-built villages and boroughs,

the

the inhabitants of which, together with thoſe of the town, have eſtabliſhed an Agricultural Society here.

Salona or Solonae (Latin *Martia Julia*), and formerly a celebrated place, was deſtroyed by the Goths and Avars in the ſeventh century, and is at preſent but a miſerable village, owing to the ancient inhabitants having built Spalatro of the ruins of this town. On the right of the river Salona ſtands the mountain Cliſſa, with a citadel built on the declivity of the rock, the inacceſſible poſition of which makes it an important paſs; this citadel has ſuſtained many a ſtubborn ſiege. Another dangerous paſs is Clapaviza.

The province Poglizza, under the protection of Venice, comprehends a chain of mountains which riſe between Cliſſa and Duare,

Duare, and run along the mouths of the Xarnovinizza and the Cettina. Theſe mountains are inhabited by 16,000 martial, but civil and hoſpitable, Republicans, who are divided into three claſſes, namely, into thoſe who are of Hungarian extraction, the noble Boſnian families, and, laſtly, the reſt of the people. On St. George's day the inhabitants of Poglizza aſſemble at a place called Zbor, in the plains of Gatta, where they elect their *groſgraf* or chief magiſtrate, together with the other judges and magiſtrates for the enſuing year. Excluſive of Spalatro, Cliſſa, and Poglizza, forty-one other villages belong to this province.

The territory of Sign, or Seign, Signum, or Segna, lies between Cliſſa, Knin, and Trau, is thirty miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, and divided into two equal parts by the river Cettina, formerly called

called *Tilurus*. This river frequently overflows, and forms continual caſcades from Trigl to Duare (a ſpace of ſixteen miles), one of which, near Velica Gubaviza, is 150 feet high. In this country we find vultures, the wings of which, when ſpread out, meaſure upwards of ten feet; and they prey upon lambs, ſheep, and ſhepherds' children. The mountains are ſterile; but the vales have good paſtures. Since the plague in 1784 the inhabitants amount to 15,000 only. Sign, ſituated on a ſteep rock near the Cettina, is a decayed fortreſs.

Stobrez, a village, where ſtood formerly the town *Epetium*, has a ſhallow harbour; and near it are found ſome remains of the Diocleſian aquaduct. Paſſo di Han, on the river Cettina, has a ſalt-pit. Here the town *Aequum* was formerly to be ſeen. In the plains of Margude earth-

falls

falls are very frequent, which, in the progreſs of time, form lakes. The village Caracaſiza is inhabited by Gipſies, who cultivate the ſoil, manufacture iron, and breed horſes. To this territory appertain eighty-four other villages.

The territory of Almiſſa, on the eaſtern bank of the Cettina, is eighteen miles in length, and as many in breadth. This country is very mountainous, and produces wine only, ſuch as the muſcadine, proſecco, &c. It contains twenty places.

Almiſſa, in the Sclavonian language *Omiſch*, a town ſituated at the foot of the high rock, called Borak, which is a part of the mountain Dinara, and on an eyen headland, waſhed by the Cettina and the ſea. Here is a ſeminary for the Sclavonian clergy; and the

town

town has the title of a biſhopric, though no biſhop reſide here. The inhabitants, who, in former times, were moſtly pirates, are computed at 1,200. On an eminence ſtands a fort, which commands the town.

Duare is a fort, built in the form of a triangle, fortified with walls and turrets, and ſituated on a hill near the Cettina, on the road to Imoſchi. This fort protects not only this important paſs, but alſo the whole country of Almiſſa, as far as the river Narenta. The chief occupation of the inhabitants conſiſts in fiſhing, which, however, is by no means conſiderable.

The Primorie (a Sclavonian word ſignifying a maritime province) of Vergoraz and Narenta, is thirty-ſix miles in length, and thirteen in breadth; it produces mulberries, wax, honey, figs, almonds, oil,

and

and other fruit, in the greateſt plenty; it is ſituated between the Cettina and the Narenta, and inhabited by 17,000 ſouls. The rivers produce a great quantity of mackarels and anchovies; and the water of the ſource near the church of Draſniz is extremely light, and as celebrated as that of Nocora at Venice. To this province belongs

Macarſca, an open town, built on the ancient town *Rataneum*, is ſituated at the foot of the high mountain Biocovo, formerly *Albius* and *Adrius*, and has a ſmall harbour. A biſhop reſides here; and the inhabitants are trading people. Acroſs the market runs a rivulet of ſpring-water, which, however, the inhabitants are not ſo partial to as to that of the river Budiciveza, which diſcharges itſelf, near Marcaſca, into the ſea.

Vergoraz,

Vergoraz, formerly an opulent borough, at the foot of a naked rock, is at preſent a miſerable place, in the neighbourhood of the valley of Raſtock, where an arm of the river Trebiſat forms variable lakes, and at laſt diſcharges itſelf into the Narenta. The rough chain of mountains of Vergoraz ſeparate the Venetian territory from that of Oſman.

Narenta or Narona, on the river Narenta, near the village Vido, conſiſts of the remains of the former celebrated town Narona, eight miles from Citclut. Brenta, Baſt, Tempi, and other villages, belong to to this diſtrict.

The territory of Imoſchi, between Vergoraz and Almiſſa, is twenty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, containing forty villages, and 12,600 inhabitants.

tants. It is entirely ſurrounded with high mountains, where riſes the rivulet Svaja, which ſerves as a boundary between the territories of Venice, and that of the Ottoman Porte. Sidewards lies the lake Proloſaz, with a village of the ſame name. The chief place of this territory is

Imoſchi, a ſmall fortreſs, with a village of the ſame appellation; the former is built on a hill, and only acceſſible on one ſide; it has likewiſe a monaſtery of the Franciſcan order. Here the Roman municipal town *Novanium* is ſuppoſed to have been built.

10. *The Four Iſlands of the Quarnaro* are Cherſo and Oſero, Arbe, Veglia, and Pago, to which belong all the other iſles on the eaſt of the Morlachia, and are therefore called the iſles of the Quarnaro.

The

The iſlands Cherſo and Oſero are a combination of two iſles, divided by a very ſmall and narrow canal, ſo that the two iſlands have the appearance of one. It is ſituated on a very ſtony and dangerous gulph, called by the Romans *Sinus Carnarius, ſ. Carnicus Polaticus Liburnicus*, and *Flanaticus*; but at preſent known by the appellations of Mare del Quarnero or Golfo del Quarnaro. It is ſixty miles in length, but its breadth is very irregular. This iſland, as early as 1018, ſubjected itſelf to the Venetians. The ſoil is rather hilly, and ſtrewed with ſtones. Notwithſtanding this apparent diſadvantageous circumſtance, a very nutritious graſs grows between them; and the ſheep, 70,000 in number, afford excellent meat. All kinds of game and fiſh (of which the pike ſometimes weigh thirty pounds and upwards) are in the greateſt abundance

here. The inhabitants have carried their induſtry ſo far, as to have planted every ſpot, even the higheſt mountains (whither they carry the earth and dung in their hands), with olive-trees, vines, fig-trees, orange-trees, and corn. The oil of the iſland of Cherſo is deemed to be of the very beſt quality; and its yearly produce amounts to from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels, at four zechins each. Only 300 caſks of wine are exported from Cherſo, and figs to the amount of about 400 zechins; but far more conſiderable is the exportation of fire-wood, maſtich, medicinal herbs, wool (which is of an excellent quality), brandy, and ſalt-fiſh. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 11,000. The principal places in this iſle are

Cherſo (formerly *Criſpa*, *Crexa*, or *Creſca*), a very old town, the ſee of a biſhop,

biſhop, 150 miles from Venice, on the weſtern coaſt, and on the foot of a chain of hills, behind a deep bay, which divides the iſle nearly into two equal parts, forming a harbour, capable of ſheltering a numerous fleet. The ſtreets are narrow and dirty, and the inhabitants, 4,000 in number, are accuſtomed from their infancy to agriculture, fiſhing, the breeding of cattle, the weaving of ſerge, &c. Among the inhabitants there are 120 eccleſiaſtics, nuns, and monks; they poſſeſs many churches, of which the cathedral alone deſerves notice. Cherſo contains 200 chapels, but not one inn. The uſual language is the Sclavonian. The canal Fariſana, between Cherſo and Iſtria, derives its name from a harbour of the ſame name. Carmſcia is another ſpacious harbour, near the village Uſtrina.

Oſero (formerly *Apſoros*, *Abſyrtium*, and *Abſyrtis*), a very ancient town, built in the form of a triangle, on a headland of the iſle of Cherſo, has 350 poor and wretched inhabitants, but a rich and ſplendid church, a part of the revenues of which ſhould be appropriated to the relief of the inhabitants, and the improvement of the town. Valle Copſagna is a gulph with a good harbour.

Great Loſſin or Luſſin, on the ſourthern part of the iſle, is a well-built town, with 1,800 inhabitants, many of whom are captains of veſſels and diſtillers.

Little Loſſin is an agreeable place, one Italian mile diſtant from the former, ſeated on a hill which forms a ſmall iſthmus. The town is inhabited by 1,900 ſouls, and every houſeholder has a garden near his houſe, planted with orange-trees, &c.; the generality

generality of the inhabitants maintain themſelves by navigation and fiſhing. In this part, the iſle is only one mile wide, having, to the weſt, the church of St. Martin, with a fine altarpiece.

Lubenice and Caiſole, are two villages, with collegiate churches, by no means in a proſperous ſituation. Near the latter, antiquities are often dug out of the ground, relating to the times of Tiberius. In the vicinity of this iſland are ſituated the following ſmall iſles,

The iſle Unie or Nia, with a ſpacious and ſafe harbour weſt of Oſero; it is ſeven miles in length, poſſeſſes great quantities of firewood, good fiſhing, and belongs to the domains of the biſhop of Oſero.

St. Pietro de' Nembi, on the ſouthern

point of Oſero, conſiſts of two iſles, with a very good port, and belonging likewiſe to the domains of the biſhop of Oſero; it has a monaſtery, and poor inhabitants.

Great and Little Canidole, called by the Sclavonians *Stracane*, are two ſmall iſles weſt of Oſero, ſeven Italian miles in circumference. The ſoil is fruitful, and partly cultivated by the inhabitants of Little Loſſin.

The iſle Sanſego lies ſouth of the former, fifteen miles from Oſero; is eight miles in circumference, and has 400 inhabitants, whoſe ſovereign is the biſhop of Oſero. This iſle produces ſome wine and corn, and is particularly frequented by fiſhermen, from its lying in the moſt principal tract of the anchovies. The ſmall iſles Ciutim and Levrara are, at preſent, inhabited by rabbits, which

which are hunted by the inhabitants of Cherſo; theſe little iſles are four miles in circumference. To the iſles of Cherſo and Oſero belong forty-two other villages, twenty-nine harbours, and ſix iſles.

The iſle Arbe, eaſt of Oſero, is 139 miles in circumference; one part of it is extremely high, mountainous, and uninhabitable; but the four villages, namely, Paludo, near the town Arbe; Campano, in the north of the iſland; St. Pietro, near the great ſalt-houſe, and the church of St. Matthew; and Lapra, which conſiſts entirely of arable ground and vineyards, are exceedingly fruitful. The inhabitants are 4,000 in number, and their houſes lie ſcattered all about the iſlands, and in the woods. Here are ſixty eccleſiaſtics, two abbeys, three monaſteries, and three nunneries, all ſubjected to the biſhop of Arbe. The poſi-

tion of the iſle is very pleaſant; and the ſoil, which is very fertile, produces corn, wine, and olives; the breeding of cattle, but particularly of ſheep, is of importance.

Arbe is ſituated on the Gulph of Campora, betwen two harbours, on a pleaſant hill; its circumference is 700 paces. This town contains a cathedral and a collegiate church, and is the ſee of a biſhop. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 1,400, who are engaged partly in agriculture, and partly in the breeding of cattle, fiſhing, and the culture of gardens. The ſalt-works near the town prepare a quantity of ſalt from the ſea-water.

Campora, a market-town, near a gulph.

Barbato, on the ſouth-weſt point of the iſle, produces excellent wine. Further be-

long

long to Arbe, beſides eight ports and twelve villages,

St. Gregorio or Drivenico, about three miles in length, and an half in breadth, with a ſmall harbour, and poſſeſſes about 2,500 ſheep, which conſtitute the chief branch of trade of the inhabitants. Weſtward is the iſland Golli or Goli, with 2,000 ſheep; and ſouth of Arbe is the iſle Dolin, three miles in length, and an half in breadth, and has excellent paſtures.

The iſle Veglia is the largeſt of the iſles of the Quarnaro. The Romans gave it the name of *Curica*, and the Sclavonians call it *Kark*. It is ſituated in the innermoſt part of the gulph, and is ſeparated from the continent by a ſmall canal only, and has many harbours, unfit for the reception of large veſſels, on account of the ſtorms by which they are agitated. Veglia is

thirteen

thirteen geographical miles in length, ſix in breadth, and 100 in circumference. Its ſoil is mountainous and rocky, towards the north, ſterile, but very fertile to the ſouth, and the vallies are extremely fruitful. It is much to be regretted that the greater part is covered with woods, which, however, occaſion a conſiderable trade to be carried on with fire-wood. Agriculture is not ſo much attended to here as the culture of the vine, which produces the moſt excellent wine throughout the Quarnaro. The culture of ſilk is inſignificant. The breeding of horſes is more important; theſe animals are of a ſpirited nature, ſmall, and very docile. The breeding of ſheep and goats is likewiſe conſiderable. The quarries of marble, in this iſle, produce a red ſpotted marble, not unlike that of Verona, which is much uſed in Venice, and known by the

name

name of Mandolato of Venice. This iſle is inhabited by 17,000 ſouls.

Veglia, on the ſouthern coaſt, is built upon a hill, is ſurrounded with walls, and has a caſtle and harbour called Forche, which is ſhallow and unſafe. The inhabitants are 3,600 in number, and have a biſhop, a cathedral, an epiſcopal palace, and a town-houſe, which are the beſt buildings in the town.

Caſtel Mucchio or Muſchio, a populous place north of Veglia, at half a mile from the ſea, having a port rather ſhallow, but capable of containing 100 galleys. It has 12,400 inhabitants, a rich abbey, and two ſprings of ſweet water, which have probably ſome ſubterraneous connection with the lake Ieſero, which is at a ſmall diſtance from them.

Dobaſnizza,

Dobaſnizza, ſouth of the former, is an open borough, with 2,300 ſouls. It has an harbour for ſmall boats, and is ſituated in the moſt fertile part of the iſland. To the eaſt, and almoſt in the centre of the iſle, lies

The Caſtle Dobrigno, four miles from Veglia, in a very fruitful country, and has 2,500 inhabitants, and excellent ſalt-houſes.

Verbenico is ſituated on an iſthmus, on the eaſtern banks of the iſle. It is an old caſtle, having 1,200 inhabitants, and a ſmall harbour. From this place to the vale Caſſioni, the iſle is ſcarcely one mile and a half in breadth, and the valley extends only two miles up the country. In the middle of the valley ſtands a monaſtery.

Breſca

Breſca is ſituated on the ſouth-eaſtern point of the iſle, on the ſea-ſhore, and mouth of a torrent proceeding from the mountain Verbenico. Its inhabitants are 2,400 in number. Here is likewiſe an abbey of Benedictines. Two-and-twenty other villages belong to Veglia, together with the following iſles:

Plaunich is two miles in length and one in breadth. It is ſituated near Cherſo, from which it is ſeparated by the narrow canal di Corſia, and inhabited by none but ſhepherds. South of Veglia is

The iſle Parvichio, called Bocca di Segna by the inhabitants. It has a little harbour called Dubaz, which has as ſmall an entrance as that of Braziol on the coaſt of Veglia, and oppoſite the former.

The iſle Pago (formerly *Giſſa*, and by

by the Sclavonians, Pagh) is divided into ſeveral peninſulas, lies in the centre of the Quarnaro, is ſeparated from the continent of Dalmatia by very ſmall canals only, and is 100 miles in circumference. Among the peninſulas, that called Punta de' Loni is the only one which is mountainous, and much provided with trees. In it lies the village Novaglia, with two harbours, belonging to Arbe. A part of the other peninſula, called Ded (containing many hills and trees), appertains likewiſe to Arbe, at leaſt as far as the point of St. Chriſtopher, oppoſite Carlobago. At the point of St. Chriſtopher commences the vale (or rather pond) called Zaſcha or Old Novaglia, the chief place of which lies in the ſouthern part of this valley. The number of the inhabitants amounts to 4,000, who are little occupied in agriculture, are in want of wood, and ſubſiſt chiefly on fiſhing,

the

the preparing of ſalt, and the breeding of cattle. Their flocks produce good cheeſe and good wool. Pit-coals are alſo found here; but they contain a vaſt portion of ſulphur.

Pago, the chief place, is ſituated on the mouth of the canal of Pago. This place was built in 1442, and contains 2,000 ſouls, a caſtle, and ſeveral churches. From the church of St. John, to ſome diſtance above the village Gorizia, there are ſalt-works, which yield annually 60,000 buſhels of ſalt, a fourth-part of which goes to the journeymen inſtead of wages.

Colonne is the moſt northern of the five pariſhes of this iſle, and has two ports, of which the Porto Simon is the largeſt and moſt commodious.

Poviana,

Poviana, an open place. South of Pago, and eaſt of Poviana, lies the village Ulaſich, belonging to the country of Nona. At no great diſtance therefrom lies the Digniſca, near the ſea, and behind a narrow gulph; its decayed caſtle, Forte di Giuba, ſtands on the eaſtern point of the iſle.

11. *The three Iſles of Dalmatia.*

1. The iſle Brazza, twenty-eight miles in length, ſeven broad, and ſeventy in circumference, is very mountainous and produces ſcarcely a ſufficiency of corn for three months: on the other hand, 18,000 caſks of the beſt wine are gained from theſe mountains, together with a quantity of ſilk, ſaffron, oil, figs, almonds, and maſtich. The breeding of ſheep, the rearing of bees, and the fiſheries, are of importance to the inhabitants; but the breeding of goats, ſo much boaſted of by Pliny, is at preſent entirely

tirely neglected. The cheese and wool of this island stands in great reputation. Twenty isles are inhabited by 13,000 souls. The chief place is

Neriffi, at the north-western part of this isle, which is the governor's residence. The mountains situated about Neriffi are naked, only junipers growing upon them. Among the rest of the nineteen villages, Bol, a borough, and the village St. Giovanni, St. Pietro, and Pocischie, are the most considerable places. The isle Solta, west of Neriffi, belonging to Spalatro, is considered as part of this isle; it is 111 miles in circumference, produces good honey, and is entirely covered with woods, in which, as well as upon the mountain Brazza, many large vipers are found.

2. The isle Lesina (in former times

called *Paros*, *Pharos*, *Pharia*, and by the Sclavonians *Huar*), is forty-four miles in length, eight in breadth, and produces a kind of marble which is fleſh-coloured and ſtriped, alſo a great quantity of wool, corn, and delicious fruits. This iſle contains thirty-two villages, and 15,000 ſouls.

Leſina, at the weſtern end of the iſle, with a ſafe and ſpacious harbour, has a caſtle ſituated on the top of a mountain of marble, and 1,200 inhabitants, whoſe chief occupation conſiſts in the building of ſhips, navigation, and fiſhing.

Civita or Citta Vecchia, ſituated on the ſea-ſide, has a commodious harbour. This is an opulent village, built on the ruins of the ancient town *Pharia*. On the ſmall gulph Zukova, near the ſea-ſhore, are dug the white plates of marble with which the

the houſes in Dalmatia are uſually roofed. Nine miles from hence ſtands the village Verboſka, the inhabitants of which maintain themſelves by agriculture and fiſhing; and at eighteen miles' diſtance, is the village Gelſo, with a harbour; here are the fineſt quarries of marble. On the eaſtern point of the village St. Giorgio, near the ſea, Roman urns are dug out of a hill. To this iſle belong twenty-ſix other villages, and five iſlands, of which we ſhall only mention

Liſſa (formerly *Iſſa*), thirty miles in circumference, which produces good honey, wine, oil, almonds, but not much corn. The trade with ſalt-fiſh is very conſiderable, ſince one fiſhing-boat will, in a dark night, catch from 60,000 to 150,000 anchovies, 1,000 of which are worth a zechin; but the inhabitants are often compelled to throw

their prize into the ſea, from a want of ſalt, which they are obliged to fetch from the magazines of Leſina, a diſtance of forty miles. The town of Iſſa, formerly ſo celebrated, is at preſent but a village; and of the town Meo, ſome remains only are extant, near the village Comiſſa, on the ſea-ſide.

3. The iſle Curzola (formerly *Corcyra Nigra* and *Melna*), is thirty-five miles in length, and eight in breadth. It poſſeſſes a good foreſt of oaks, pines, and timber for ſhip-building, excellent vineyards, good fiſheries, but not much corn; and contains ſixteen villages, with 7,100 ſouls.

Curzola, the chief place, is ſituated on a cape near a canal, which divides the iſle from the peninſula Sabioncello. It has turrets, and is ſurrounded with walls; it has, likewiſe,

likewiſe, a good port, called Pidochio, neat ſuburbs, good docks, and is near half a mile in circumference. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is a ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Raguſa, and contains a town-houſe, an epiſcopal palace, a cathedral church, and two monaſteries. Without the town is Blatta, a borough containing 300 houſes, and 1,800 inhabitants; ten other villages belong to this iſle, together with the iſle of Torcola and della Petraja; the latter of which affords a conſiderable branch of trade to the inhabitants of Curzola, on account of its quarries of white ſtones, which are prepared for building by ſtone-cutters.

12. *The Territory of Albania or Lower Dalmatia,*

is divided from Venetian Dalmatia by the territory of Raguſa, and by a part of the do-

minions of the Porte, and comprehends that long, crooked bay, called the Canal of Cattaro, which extends eighteen miles up the country, and forms various ſmall bays; farther, the adjacent mountains and valleys of the county of Budua, and the bailwick of Paſtrovichi, thirty miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth. Although this is, for the moſt part, mountainous, yet it produces ſome corn, much wine, oil, and delicious fruits, and the inhabitants, beſides carrying on a conſiderable navigation, have alſo a ſhare in the lucrative trade of the Levant.

Cattaro (in former times *Aſcrivium)* is a very old town, ſituated behind a canal or bay, which is divided into two branches or arms. This town is 1,200 paces in circumference, and protected by a caſtle ſituated on a hill; it has ſtrong walls, narrow ſtreets, and well-built houſes, the principal of which

which are the palace of the vicar-general, the cathedral and ſome other churches, three monaſteries and three nunneries. A canal leads into the inner bay, where is ſituated the ſpacious borough

Peraſto, on the declivity of a hill which runs into the ſea. This place has a parochial and ſome other churches, a monaſtery, and 2,800 inhabitants, who are good ſeamen and good ſoldiers. Between Peraſto and Cattaro lies

Debrota, an opulent borough, having 1,000 ſouls.

Perzagno is alſo a large borough, on the canal of Cattaro, oppoſite Peraſto, with 1,600 inhabitants, among whom are many rich merchants.

Stolivo,

Stolivo, Lepetane, Teodo, on the canal, with excellent vineyards; Luſtiza and Kertoli, on the mouth of the canal, near the harbour delle Roſe. Here a man-of-war is ſtationed, which examines the paſſports of the ſhip-maſters who frequent thoſe parts.

Riſano (called by the Romans *Rhizinum*) is a conſiderable and populous borough, with a large market-place called Dabella. Its territory is ſeven miles in length and breadth, the moſt populous villages of which diſtrict are Ledenizze, Crivoſcio, and Morigno.

Caſtel Nuovo, a town fortified in the ancient way with walls and turrets, has 500 inhabitants, a parochial church, three monaſteries, a ſuburb containing 1,300 inhabitants, and an hoſpital near the ſea. Not far off lies

Topla,

Topla, a well-peopled borough, and eaſt of the town, on an iſthmus, the populous borough

Cambur. The territory of this town is fifteen miles in length, and ten in breadth, and is, in general, mountainous.

The county of Budua, ſeven miles in length, and five in breadth, is the moſt eaſtern province of Maritime Auſtria, containing 2,000 ſouls. The chief place is

Budua, a ſmall town, 700 paces in circumference, and fortified with walls, turrets, and the caſtle of St. Stephano. It is much decayed in point of wealth, ſince the earthquake that happened in 1667.

The

The bailwick Paſtrovichi, contains inhabitants of a very martial turn, who were always faithfully attached to the Republic of Venice. They inhabit the coaſt from Budua to Antivari, which is ten miles in length, and protected by the mountains. They alſo enjoy the prerogatives of the nobility. The principal places of this bailwick are St. Stephano and Laſtua.

THE END.

ERRATA.

Page 11	*line* 4	*for* mentioned. *read* mentioned,
15	3	*for* to the ſtagnant waters, *read* from the ſtagnant waters
23	12	*for* Canara *read* Carrara
47	3	*from the bottom omit* with
113	8	*for* Caatel *read* Caſtel
131	7	*for* Lacive *read* Laſciſe
145	6	*for* Soba, or the mouth, *read* Sdoba on the mouth
149	3	*for* enters above Ciſmone the Feltrino, *read* enters the Feltrino above Ciſmone
ibid.	10	*for* courſe *read* ſource
ibid.	5	*from the bottom, for* diſcharges *read* diſcharges itſelf
161	7	*for* clothes *read* cloths
168	9	*for* on *read* or
174	1	*for* dry, and dug out and conſtructed anew, *read* dried, dug out, and conſtructed anew
182	1	*from the bottom, for* ſtand *read* ſtands
186	6	*for* Icio *read* Scio
195	10	*for* of the inner *read* near the inner
200		*and following, for* Ionian *read* Ionic

Page 207	*line* 8	*for* a ſmall lozzetta *read* the ſmall lozzetta
215	12 & 13	*for* by Nicholas and Alviſe, brothers, *read* by the brothers Nicholas and Alviſe
231	7 *from the bottom*,	*for* Preta *read* Pieta
328	6	*for* 1. *read* 2.
418	9	*for* and the fifh of the lake, *read* its fifh
441	3	*read* The ſex of this town
ibid.	4	*read* The population of Vicenza
444	4	*for* on banks *read* on the banks
454	3	*read* when *inſtead of* where
455	2 *from the bottom*,	*for* 1. *read* I.
477	6	*for* 2. *read* II.